

ABRIDGEMENT
OF THE HISTORY
OF PORTUGAL,

BY

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LOGY AND HISTORY AT THE NATIONAL LY-
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REVISED BY

A. V. Meirelles

PROFESSOR OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

LISBON — 1854.

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Alem das obras, que teem sido publicadas separadamente, vão também mencionados, neste catalogo, alguns escriptos, os mais extensos, publicados pelo auctor, em jornaes litterarios e scientificos.

- * As expedições de Dario e Xerxes contra a Grecia, traduzidas do Grego (1844)..... 240 rs.
- * História de Portugal, desde o principio da monarchia até á morte de D. João VI, em 1826, 3 vol. (1846-1848)..... 25080 »
- * Compendio da história de Portugal, para uso dos alumnos do 4.º e 5.º annos dos lyceos nacionaes (1.ª edição 1848, 2.ª ed. 1853,

2139573

II

3. ^a ed. 1860).....	600 »
Cholera-morbus : o artigo <i>cholera</i> da <i>Cyclopedia Britannica</i> , traduzi- do do inglez (1848).....	240 »
. Chirurgo microscopiatromachia (1849).....	120 »
O colosso de Rhodes, uma das ma- ravilhas do mundo (1849).....	—
<i>Na Assemblea litteraria</i>	
Compendio de chorographia de Por- tugal, para uso das aulas de in- strucção primária e secundária (1. ^a edição 1850, 2. ^a ed. 1851, 3. ^a ed. 1852, 4. ^a ed. 1853, 5. ^a ed. 1854, 6. ^a ed. 1855, 7. ^a ed. 1856, 8. ^a ed. 1857, 9. ^a e 10. ^a eds. 1858, 11. ^a ed. 1859; 12. ^a e 13. ^a eds. 1860, 14. ^a e 15. ^a eds. 1861, 16. ^a ed. 1862, 17. ^a e 18. ^a eds. 1863, 19. ^a e 20. ^a eds. 1864, 21. ^a ed. 1865, 22. ^a e 23. ^a eds. 1866, 24. ^a e 25. ^a eds. 1867, 26. ^a e 27. ^a eds. 1868, 28. ^a e 29. ^a eds. 1869, 30. ^a e 31. ^a eds. 1870, 32. ^a ed. 1871, 33. ^a ed. 1873, 34. ^a o 35. ^a eds. 1874, 36. ^a ed. 1876)	240 »

- Resumo da história de Portugal, para uso das aulas de geographia e história elementares, comprehendidas no 1.º anno dos lyceos nacionaes de 1.ª classe (1.ª edição 1850, 2.ª ed. 1851, 3.ª ed. 1853, 4.ª ed. 1855, 5.ª ed. 1858, 6.ª ed. 1860, 7.ª ed. 1864)..... 200 »
- As primeiras cinco edições do precedente opusculo sairão com este titulo—Resumo da história de Portugal, para uso das aulas de instrucção primária.*
- Systema do mundo (1850)..... —
- É uma collecção de artigos, publicados no terceiro volume da Revista Popular.*
- Calendario (1850).....
- É uma serie de artigos, insertos no Atheneo.*
- A expedição dos argonautas (1850).
São artigos, publicados no primeiro volume da Semana.
- O areopago e a liga amphictyonica (1850)..... —
- São artigos publicados no Atheneo*

IV

- * Anesthêsia cirurgica. These defendida, no dia dezaseis de outubro de 1851, na escola medico-cirurgica de Lisboa (1.^a edição 1850, 2.^a ed. 1851..... 200 »

A primeira edição foi publicada, parte, no Jornal de pharmacia e sciencias accessorias, de Lisboa, redigido pelos pharmaceuticos J. Tedeschi e V. Tedeschi; e parte, no Jornal de medicina e sciencias accessorias, redigido pela sociedade Emulação medico-cirurgica de Lisboa.

- A operação da cataracta por extracção (1850—1851)..... —

Artigos no Jornal da sociedade das sciencias médicas de Lisboa, e no Jornal de medicina e sciencias accessorias, redigido pela sociedade Emulação medico-cirurgica de Lisboa.

- * Febre amarella: o artigo *febre amarella* da Cyclopedia Britannica, traduzido do inglez (1851). 240 »

Compendio de chronologia, para

- uso das aulas de instrucção secundária (1.^a edição 1851, 2.^a ed. 1858, 3.^a ed. 1864, 4.^a ed. 1868, 5.^a ed. 1875). 480 »
- A reforma ou a revolução religiosa do seculo dezaseis (1851). —
Este opusculo consta de muitos artigos, publicados no quarto volume da Revista Popular.
- A Lusitania (1851). —
Na Revista Popular, volume quarto.
- O sonho de Galileo (1851). —
Na Revista Popular, volume quarto.
- Delphos e a Pythonissa (1851). —
Na Revista Universal Lisbonense, 2.^a serie, tom. 3.^o
- Terceiro relatorio annual, sobre a efficacia therapeutica das cadeias galvano-electricas de Goldberg, na sua applicação contra as molestias rheumaticas, gottosas e nervosas, de todas as especies; traduzido do allemão (1852). 120 »
- Rudimentos de geometria, destina-

- dos, principalmente, para os
alunos, que frequentão as aulas
de geographia, chronologia e his-
tória (1.^a edição 1852, 2.^a ed.
1858, 3.^a ed. 1867)..... 240 »
- Compendio de geographia, para uso
das aulas do 4.^o e 5.^o annos dos
lyceos nacionaes (1.^a edição 1852
2.^a ed. 1853, 3.^a ed. 1858, 4.^a
ed. 1861, 5.^a ed. 1863, 6.^a ed.
1864, 7.^a ed. 1868, 8.^a ed.
1871, 9.^a ed. 1874)..... 600 »
- Compendio da história sagrada, pa-
ra uso das aulas de instrucção
secundária (1.^a edição 1852, 2.^a
ed. 1860, 3.^a ed. 1861, 4.^a ed.
1863)..... 360 »
- Compendio da história sagrada, pa-
ra uso das aulas de geographia e
história elementares, comprehen-
didas no 1.^o anno dos lyceos na-
cionaes de 1.^a classe ; e tãobem
para uso das aulas de instrucção
primária (1.^a edição 1852, 2.^a
ed. 1859, 3.^a ed. 1861, 4.^a ed.
1862, 5.^a ed. 1867)..... 200 »

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- Esta traducção é precedida da biographia de Schiller.*
- Resumo da história de Portugal, para uso das aulas de instrucção primária (1.^a edição 1853, 2.^a ed. 1854, 3.^a ed, 1857, 4.^a ed. 1860, 5.^a ed. 1862)..... 80 »
- Este resumo tem 68 paginas.*
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- A 1.^a e 2.^a edições d'este opusculo tinham por titulo—Rudimentos de arithmetica accomodados aos programmas, que regulão os exames preparatorios d'esta disciplina, em a escola*

VIII

polytechnica e no lyceo nacional de Lisboa.

Para os exames do lyceo, serve a 4.ª edição; para os da eschola polytechnica, ha já outro programma.

Abrégé de l'histoire de Portugal (1853) 600 »

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Preceitos de civilidade, para uso das aulas de instrucção primária (1.^a edição 1856, 2.^a ed. 1858, 3.^a ed. 1861, 4.^a ed. 1863, 5.^a ed. 1864, 6.^a ed. 1865, 7.^a ed. 1866, 8.^a ed. 1867, 9.^a ed. 1869, 10.^a ed. 1870, 11.^a ed. 1876.. 100 »

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- Compendio de geographia mathematica, accommodado ao programma, por que se regem os exames de mathematica elementar nos lyceos nacionaes, na parte que diz respeito á geographia mathematica; e accommodados tãobem, ao programma, que regula, na eschola polytechnica, os exames de habilitação nesta disciplina (1.^a ed. 1858, 2.^a ed. 1867). 500 »
- Principios de moral e catecismo ou Compendio da doutrina christan, para uso das aulas de instrucção primária, approvado pelo Eminentissimo Senhor Cardeal Patriarcha (1.^a edição 1858, 2.^a ed. 1860, 3.^a ed. 1861, 4.^a ed. 1864, 5.^a ed. 1865, 6.^a ed. 1868, 7.^a ed. 1870, 8.^a ed. 1871, 9.^a ed. 1873, 10.^a ed. 1874, 11.^a ed. 1875, 12.^o ed. 1876). 100 »

Mappa de Portugal, para intelligencia do compendio de chorographia portugueza, acima indicado (1858).....	60 »
Mappa de Portugal. para intelligencia do mencionado compendio de chorographia portugueza, em escala major que o antecedente (1858)	100 »
Resumo da história de Portugal, pelo methodo dialogal, para uso das aulas de instrucção primária (1858)	80 »
<i>Este resumo contém, exactissimamente, a materia do resumo, acima indicado; a differença está sómente no methodo.</i>	
Epitome da história sagrada, em verso rimado endecasyllabo (1858).	240 »
<i>O compendio da história sagrada, acima indicado, é o desenvolvimento, em prosa, d'este pequeno poema biblico.</i>	
Diccionario allemão portuguez e portuguez-allemão, Neues Deutsch-Portugiesisches und Portugiesisch-	

XII

Deutsches Handwoerterbuch,
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D'esta obra, está publicada a primeira parte (allemão-portuguez) até á letra H.

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* Compendio de geographia elemental, para uso das aulas de geographia e história elementares, comprehendidas no 1.º anno dos lyceos nacionaes de 1.ª classe; e também para uso das aulas

- de instrucção primária (1.ª ed. 1860, 2.ª ed. 1861, 3.ª ed. 1862) 200 »
- A 1.ª edição d'este opusculo tinha por titulo — Resumo de geographia physica, politica e commercial, para uso das aulas de instrucção primária.
- Apreciação philosophica dos descobrimentos dos portuguezes e das razões, que os determinárão. Seus effeitos sobre a civilização na Europa e no oriente. These de concurso para a quinta cadeira do curso superior de letras, sustentada perante a academia real das sciencias de Lisboa, no dia nove de fevereiro de 1860 (1860) 240 »
- Compendio de história elemental, para uso das aulas de geographia e história elementares, comprehendidas no 1.º anno dos lyceos nacionaes de 1.ª classe (1.ª edição 1861, 2.ª ed. 1863) 200 »
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XIV

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<i>Annotação aos Fastos de Ovidio, traduzidos pelo sr. dr. Antonio Feliciano de Castilho, tom. 2.^o pag. 658.</i>	
Natureza e extensão do progresso, considerado como lei da huma- nidade. Applicação d'esta lei às bellas artes.	
These de concurso, para a 5. ^a cadeira do curso superior de le- tras, sustentada perante a acade- mia real das sciencias de Lisboa, no dia 10 de março de 1863 (1863)	
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ções 1864, 3.^a ed. 1867)..... 600 »

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1.^a parte. Rudimentos da grammatica portugueza.

2.^a parte. Doutrina christan.

3.^a parte. Principios de civilidade.

4.^a parte. Elementos da história de Portugal.

5.^a parte. Noções de chorographia de Portugal.

6.^a parte. Arithmetica.

7.^a parte. Systema legal de pesos e medidas.

8.^a parte. Problemas.

Summula do systema legal de pesos e medidas (1864)... .. 50 »

Principios de chymica, accommodados ao programma, publicado pelo conselho geral de instrucção

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- 1.ª lição de concurso, para a cadeira de direito maritimo internacional da escola naval, recita-

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- Nesta obra collaborou o sr. João Ignacio Ferreira Lapa, lente do instituto geral de agricultura.*
- Principios de physica accommoda- dos ao programma, publicado

XVIII

- pelo conselho geral de instrucção pública, para uso dos lyceos, e ao programma, adoptado pela eschola polytechnica, para regular os exames de habilitação nesta sciencia (1865)..... 800 »
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Lição recitada pelo auctor, como alumno, na aula de agricultura geral do instituto agricola de Lisboa, no dia 26 de março de 1865 (1865)..... —
- São differentes artigos, publicados no tomo septimo do Archivo Rural.*
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- A peste bovina, traducção do allemão (1866)..... —
- Esta traducção é parte do regulamento sobre a policia sanitaria*

*veterinaria, publicado, em 1859,
no imperio de Austria.*

*São diferentes artigos, publica-
dos nos volumes oitavo e nono
do Archivo Rural.*

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de 1867, segundo anno (1.^a edi-
ção 1866, 2.^a 1867)..... 100 »

*Nesta obra collaborou o sr. João
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Juizo critico do dr. J. B. Ullersper-
ger, sobre a memoria do dr. Pe-
dro Francisco da Costa Alvaren-
ga: «Apontamentos ácerca das
ectocardias, a proposito d'uma
variedade não descripta, a tro-
chocardia. *Este opusculo é uma
traducção, publicada em os nu-
meros 20 e 21 da Gazeta Médica
de Lisboa, 1866, d'um extenso
artigo, inserto em os numeros 39
e 40 do jornal allemão Aerztli-
ches Intelligenz Blatt 1866.*

Algumas palavras sobre a questão
da grande e da pequena cultura.

These defendida no dia 26 de outubro de 1866, no instituto geral de agricultura (1866).

Esta these foi publicada nos livros de outubro, novembro e dezembro do Archivo Rural.

Curso de physica, com suas principaes applicações á meteorologia, ás artes e á medicina; 5 tomos (1866). 2\$500

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instituto geral de agricultura.

Accção pathologica do acido carboni-

- co, em excesso, no sangue. —
Este interessante escripto do dr. Herzog, de Pest, foi publicado, em portuguez, na Gazeta Médica de Lisboa, principiando no número 15 de 1867.
- Compendio de geographia commercial e industrial, para uso dos alumnos da 2.ª cadeira da escola do commercio de Lisboa (1868). 1\$200 »
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Na Encyclopedia Popular, publicada pelo sr. João José de Souza Telles, n.º 15 e seguintes.
- Almanach do lavrador, para o anno de 1869, quarto anno (1868) 400 »
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Dissertação academica do senhor marechal duque de Saldanha, embaixador extraordinario de Portugal, juncto da santa sé; traduzida do italiano (1868)..... —

Foi publicada em folhetim, no jornal politico a Nação.

O paraizo perdido, poema de Milton, traduzido do inglez para portuguez, em verso branco endecasyllabo (1868—1869)..... —

Publicou-se todo, em folhetins, no jornal politico, a Nação, desde o número 6258 (28 de novembro de 1868) até ao numero 6497 (21 de setembro de 1869).

E' a terceira traducção em verso, completa, que se tem feito, em portuguez, do grande poema de Milton. A primeira é de Francisco Bento Maria Targini, visconde de S. Lourenço, publicada em 1823; a segunda é do dr. An-

tonio José de Lima Leitão, publicada em 1840.

História da Grecia, para uso das
escolas (1869) 500 »

Os pontos capitaes da doutrina sobre a tuberculose pulmonar, na actualidade (1869) —

Este opusculo foi publicado pelo dr. J. B. Ullersperger (de Munich) no jornal allemão Aertzliches Intelligenz Blatt, 1868, e reproduzido, em portuguez, na Gazeta Médica de Lisboa.

A medicina e os medicos em Portugal (1869) —

Publicação feita pelo dr. J. B. Ullersperger (de Munich) no jornal allemão Aertzliches Intelligenz Blatt, 1868, e vertida para portuguez, na Gazeta Médica de Lisboa.

Compendio dos principios geraes de economia e legislação rural (1869) —

A publicação d'este compendio foi feita no Archivo Rural, começando a pag. 379 do 11.º an-

no. O livro manuscripto foi apresentado, pelo auctor, em concurso, aberto pelo governo; mas foi-lhe preferido o compendio do sr. Luiz Augusto Rebello da Silva.

* Compendio de história universal, para uso dos lyceos: 3 tomos (1869) 25250 »

Almanach do lavrador, para o anno de 1870, quinto anno (1869) 100 »

Nesta obra collaborou o sr. João Ignacio Ferreira Lapa, lente do instituto geral de agricultura.

Compendio de história moderna, traduzido do inglez (1869) 500 »

O paraizo perdido, poema de Milton, traduzido em prosa, de inglez para portuguez (1869-1870) —

Publicou-se, todo, em folhetins no jornal politico, a Nação, desde o numero 6505 (30 de septembro de 1869) até ao numero 6831 (20 de novembro de 1870)

E' a primeira traducção portugueza, completa, em prosa, feita directamente do original in-

glez. A traducção do padre José Amaro da Silva, publicada em 1789, é, com toda a evidencia, feita sobre uma traducção franceza, anonyma, cuja segunda edição se publicara em 1757.

Diagnose da syphilis cerebral. Dissertação inaugural, apresentada á faculdade de medicina da universidade de Zurich, por Frederico Hess; traduzida do allemão (1870).....

Foi publicada na Gazeta Médica de Lisboa.

Cartilha hygienica, para os cultivadores de arroz e habitantes de terras pantanosas.

Memoria premiada pelo instituto médico valenciano, no anniversario de 1865, com medalha de ouro e titulo de socio de merito, adjudicados ao seo auctor, o dr. J. B. Ullersperger; traduzida do hespanhol (1870).....

Foi publicada na Gazeta Médica de Lisboa.

XXVI

Quadro da vida pastoril.

- Traducção, em verso, das primeiras 22 estancias do canto VII do original italiano da *Gerusalemme Liberata* de Tasso (1870) 7
No Archivo Rural, 12.º anno.
- Duas palavras sobre a história da agricultura na antiguidade (1870) —
No Archivo Rural 12.º anno,
- Almanach do lavrador, para o anno de 1871, sexto anno (1870).... 100 »
Nesta obra collaborou o sr. João Ignacio Ferreira Lapa, lente do instituto geral de agricultura.
- Noções elementares de agricultura, para uso dos professores e dos alumnos de instrucção primária, redigidas em conformidade com o programma publicado pelo governo (1870)..... 300 »
- Principios fundamentaes de zootecnia geral (1870)..... —
No Archivo Rural, 13.º anno.
- Estudo sobre a estatistica da cidade de Munich, pelo çr. Carlos Wibmer; traduzido do allemão

(1871)..... —

Na Gazeta Médica, 19.º anno.

O Messias, epopeia de Klopstock, traduzida, em prosa, do original allemão para portuguez (1871).

Está saindo em folhetins no jornal politico, a Nação, tendo começado em o número 6896.

Juizo critico do dr. J. B. Ullersperger, sobre a memoria do dr. P. F. da Costa Alvarenga: «Estudo sobre as perforações cardiacas e em particular sobre as communicações entre as cavidades direitas e esquerdas do coração, a proposito d'um caso notavel de teratocardia; publicado na Pester medicinisch chirurgische Presse: traduzido do allemão (1871). . . . —

Na Gazeta Médica, 19.º anno.

Os effeitos physiologicos da pressão do sangue. Dissertação de concurso, recitada na faculdade de medicina de Leipzig pelo professor C. Ludwig: traduzida do allemão (1871) —

Na Gazeta Médica, 19.º anno.

XXVIII

- Traducção de todas as fábulas de Phedro, do original latino para portuguez, para auxilio dos estudantes de latim (1871) 300 »
- Miscellanea rural (1871). 500 »
- Nesta obra collaborou o sr. J. I. Ferreira Lapa.*
- O enxêrto epidermico; novo methodo de curar as úlceras, pelo dr. J. B. Ullersperger: traduzido do allemão —
- Na Gazeta Médica, 20.º anno.*
- Da existencia e tractamento da febre pelo dr. Lender, de Berlim: traduzido do allemão (1872). . . —
- Na Gazeta Médica, 20.º anno.*
- Resumo da história romana por Eutropio, traduzido do original latino para portuguez, para auxilio dos estudantes de latim (1872). . . 400 »
- As eclogas de Virgilio, traduzidas, em verso, endecasylabo, do latino para portuguez (1872). . . —
- No Archivo Rural, 14.º anno.*
- Estudo sobre a medição das odes de Horacio, para uso das aulas (1873). 200 »

- Peculio do orador portuguez, ou
collecção de phrases portuguezas
accommodadas a todos os gene-
ros de discursos oratorios, pre-
cedida das regras prácticas d'es-
tes discursos (1873) 800 »
- Nesta obra encontrarão milhares
de phrases, para adornar os seos
discursos, os srs. deputados, pre-
gadores, advogados, professores,
etc.*
- Compendio de percussão e auscul-
ção, pelo dr. Paulo Niemeyer:
traduzido do allemão (1874). 500 »
- Esta obra fôï revista pelo dr. P.
F. da Costa Alvarenga, e publi-
cada primeiro na Gazeta Médica,
21.º e 22.º annos:*
- O beriberi, considerado como doen-
ça e como epidemia, pelo dr. J.
B. Ullersperger: traduzido do al-
lemão (1874). 500 »
- Na Gazeta Médica, 22.º anno.*
- Applicação da dedaleira, nas puer-
peras pelo dr. Winckel: tradu-
zido do allemão (1874). —

XXX

- As georgicas de Virgilio. traduzidas do original, em verso endecasyllabo, com annotações exclusivamente agronomicas e zootechnicas (1875)..... 500 »
- Esta obra tãobem foi publicada na Revista Agricola, 7.º anno.*
- Selecta portugueza, antiga e moderna, em prosa e em verso, para uso das escholas (1875)..... 600 »
- Livro de leitura para as escholas ruraes (1875)..... 200 »
- Hygiene social por Eduardo Reich, trad. do allemão (1875)..... ?
- Esta obra principiou a publicar-se na Gazeta Médica, n.º 9, do 23.º anno.*
- Grammatica ingleza para uso dos portuguezes já versados na de seo idioma (1875) 100 »
- A Jerusalem libertada, poema de Torquato Tasso, traduzido do italiano para portuguez, em verso endecasyllabo, estancia por estancia (1875) ?
- Estão publicadas duas folhas.*

Discurso, que no conselho de guerra, onde foi julgado o general Antonio Pedro de Azevedo, devia ser proferido por João Felix Pereira (1.^a, 2.^a, 3.^a, 4.^a e 5.^a ed.) (1875)..... —

Este discurso não se expoz á venda, mas tem-se distribuido, gratuitamente, com a maior profusão, para se tornar bem conhecido do público esse famoso general, que pretendeu, por industriôsos meios, apossar-se d'um legado da filha do auctor.

Sobre o mesmo assumpto publicou-se tãobem o seguinte opusculo — Conselho de guerra no castello de S. Jorge. Julgamento do processo iutentado por João Felix Pereira contra o general Antonio Pedro de Azevedo.

Urna ou cova? qual é mais util para a humanidade, pelo dr. Ullersperger : trad. do allemão (1875 e 1876). ?

Publicou-se tãobem na Gazeta Medica, 23.^o e 24.^o annos.

- A companhia do olho vivo, drama original, em quatro actos e um prologo (1876)..... 500 »
- Tractado de materia mēdica e de therapeutica, por Nothnagel, traduzido do allemão (1876). ... —
Principiou a ser publicado na Gazeta Médica, n.º 3.
- As obras e os dias, trad. do original grego em verso endecasyllabo : apreciação d'este poema de Hesiodo, como livro de agricultura, com a traducção dos versos, que se referem a esta sciencia (1876)..... —
No Archivo Rural.



NO PRELO

O General

ANTONIO PEDRO DE AZEVEDO

OU

Conselhos aos paes de familia

ABRIDGEMENT
OF THE HISTORY
OF PORTUGAL.

Canon - pag. 198 a 201

ABRIDGMENT
OF THE HISTORY
OF PORTUGAL

ABRIDGEMENT
OF THE HISTORY
OF PORTUGAL,

BY

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LISBON—1854.

PRINTED BY A. MARTINS,
Travessa da Boa Hora n.º 2.

ADJUDICATED
OF THE HISTORY
OF PORTUGAL

Louis Marie de Almeida

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PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY, CHURCH
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LISBON 1854

PRINTED BY A. MARTINS
Lithographer de Bonifacio

INTRODUCTION,

(1050 — 1143).

HENRY, TEREZA, AFONSO HENRIQUES.

The state of the Peninsula before the arrival of Henry. — Henry's coming to the Peninsula. — Origin of Portugal. — Henry's going to Palestine. — Quarrel between Henry and Urraca his sister-in-law. — Quarrel between Tereza and Urraca her sister. — Afonso VIII enters Portugal. — Stroke of fidelity of Egas Moniz. — Afonso Henriques revolts against his mother. — War between Portugal and Leon. — Leiria's loss. — Battle of Ourique. — Reflections upon the battle of Ourique. — Battle of Ourique according to the portuguese chroniclers. — The war against the kingdom of Leon renewed : peace of Samora.

The state of the Peninsula before the arrival of Henry. — About the middle of the eleventh century, a great part of the spanish Peninsula already was under

the dominion of christian princes, who at the expense of much blood made themselves masters of the lands that the moors possessed. Ferdinand, surnamed the Great, reigned in Castile, Leon and Galicia. Ferdinand dying, left his states to his three sons, Sancho, Afonso and Garcia. Castile fell to Sancho's lot, Leon to Afonso's, Galicia to Garcia's. In Galicia was comprised a territory, called Portugal, which stretched from the river Minho to the Mondego. Great dissensions ensued amongst Ferdinand's sons, and Afonso succeeded in taking possession of the patrimony of his brothers. Afonso was a scourge of the muselmans, for he until his death did not abstain from shedding their blood.

Henry's coming to the Peninsula. — In the reign of D. Afonso VI, two warriors of the line of the french kings came to Spain. Their names were Henry and Raimundo. The first was a son of Henry duke of Burgundy, and grandson of Robert, who was brother to Henry, and son of Robert, kings of France. His mother, named Sibylla, was a sister to William count of Burgundy, who was the father of

Raimundo. In order to reward the eminent services performed to his crown by these two heroes, Afonso gave to Raimundo his daughter Urraca in marriage and the province of Galicia; from which he soon after separated the lands of Portugal to Henry, to whom he also conferred the title of count, to which title were in this time annexed great authority and extensive jurisdiction; and he moreover offered him the hand of Tereza, his illegitimate daughter.

Origin of Portugal.— With a great probability of truth the government of Henry began either in 1094, or 1095. The portuguese territory then stretched from the river Minho to the banks of the Tagus. The rest, that now belongs to Portugal, was under the moors. The name, Portugal, is derived from *Portucale*, a town on the south side of the river Douro, opposite to the city of Porto.

Henry's going to Palestine.— Henry, earnestly desiring to shed mahometan blood, and perceiving less active the war in Spain, directed himself like a cruzader to Palestine in 1103, and there remained

until 1103, in which year he came back to the Peninsula.

Henry settled his court at Guimarães; but he resided generally at Coimbra, and devoted himself to the government of his county, and reparation of the towns ruined by the obstinate war of the two enemy races.

Quarrel between Henry and Urraca his sister-in-law. On the death of Raimundo (1107) and Afonso VI (1109), Urraca succeeded her father, upon condition, that Afonso Raimundes, son of Urraca, should be king of Galicia, if his mother contracted a second marriage. Urraca was a woman of masculine spirit, who did not hesitate to place herself at the head of an army, and to assist at the spectacle of battles. Urraca contracted a second marriage, and the count of Trava, Peter Froilaz, Raimundes' guardian, resolved to support, by force of arms, the right of his pupil. Both husband and wife fell out. The portuguese count, that began to show wishes of becoming independent, ambitiously attempted to take possession of so rich an inheritance, and confederated with Afonso. Matters for

a long time wore a very hostile aspect. Urraca and Afonso sometimes reconciled themselves, and sometimes fell out, when Henry at one time united into confederacy with Afonso, at another with Urraca. This war lasted until 1112 without any advantage to Henry.

History does not know what the sovereign count did from this time until the year 1114, in which he died. The ashes of this personage, who can, in some measure, be regarded as the founder of the portuguese nationality, were transferred to the cathedral at Braga.

Quarrel between Tereza and Urraca her sister.— Upon the death of Henry, Tereza began to assume sometimes the queen's title, till at length she took exclusively this title. Tereza had inherited the ambition of her husband, and she determined to outstand in the work of independence commenced by him. She seemed, however, to acknowledge Urraca's supremacy; which she clearly showed in 1115 at the cortes of Oviedo. But this submission was very temporary.

The next year, Tereza entered into

confederacy with Peter Froilaz. She placed herself at the head of her troops, and laid siege to the castle of Suberoso, where Urraca resided; but she was defeated. It was perhaps while Tereza was in Galicia, that she contracted an illicit harmony with Ferdinand Peres, the son of the count of Trava; which was hereafter overtroublesome to Portugal. Since that time Tereza kept the possession of some lands of Galicia, as Tuy and Orense. This made Urraca to invade Portugal (1121). Tereza fell into the hands of her sister. But a peace was concluded between the two princesses, and (history does not know the reason) it was unfavourable to Urraca.

Afonso VIII enters Portugal. — On the accession of Afonso VIII, Urraca's son, to the throne of Leon, this monarch determined to oblige his aunt to homage him. In 1127 he rushed into Portugal with main strength, and besieged Guimarães, where was Afonso Henriques, son of Tereza. In the beginning the portuguese opposed him with great spirit; but deprived of recourses to hold hand with

the army of Leon, they promised to submit themselves to Afonso VIII. Egas Moniz was bail for Henriques. Afonso raised the siege, and after reducing Tereza to obedience, went back to his kingdom.

Stroke of fidelity of Egas Moniz. — In the ensuing year, Henriques, being already master of Portugal, was not willing to agree with the pact of Guimarães. Then, Egas Moniz, slave of his word, directed himself to the court of Leon, attended by his wife and children, all barefooted, and clad like criminals sentenced to death; and he said to the king, that he desired to vindicate his honour with his death. The generous monarch, affected with so extraordinary a stroke of loyalty, granted a release.

Afonso Henriques revolts against his mother. — The favour of Tereza towards the count of Trava reached the utmost degree, and Afonso Henriques was wholly excluded from government. This caused a civil war between her and her son. The young prince, who was already above seventeen years of age, endowed with too much honour to suffer a foreigner to

be master of Portugal, revolted against his mother. Therefore, two parties were formed, and engaged on the plains of St. Mamede near Guimarães. The troops of Tereza were routed and put to flight. She was made prisoner, and banished from Portugal together with Ferdinand Peres (1128). It is probable that they both went to Galicia, and that Tereza lived there until the year 1130, in which she died. Her remains lay in state in the cathedral at Braga.

War between Portugal and Leon. — By the banishment of Tereza and the count of Trava, Afonso Henriques took possession of all the lands of Portugal. But the king of Leon looked upon Portugal as his own; and the son of Tereza was regarded by him merely as a governor. The remarkable events of 1128, being actually a great step in the way of the independence of Portugal, made a deep impression on the mind of Afonso VIII. War was declared, and near Cerneja in Galicia was fought a battle, in which Henriques gained a victory (1137). This war terminated in this year; and

notwithstanding the victory the king of Portugal had just obtained, the treaty of peace, concluded in Tuy, was very unfavourable for him, because it showed his dependence on Afonso VIII.

Leiria's loss. — In the south Afonso was attacked by the mussulmans, who the same year took the important fortress of Leiria. Its valiant commander, Paio Guterres, defended himself to the last; two hundred and forty soldiers died courageously. Guterres made his escape.

Battle of Ourique. — This misfortune was deeply impressed upon the restless mind of Henriques, who was only waiting for a convenient opportunity of revenging himself fully. This opportunity offered itself. Afonso VIII was besieging the important place of Cazorla, the civil war raged among the different moorish sects. These two circumstances excited his natural audacity. He resolved to enter, as far as it was possible, the moorish lands, and to avail himself of the discord of the infidels; and boldly crossed the southern frontier (july 1139). Discouragement ought to be great on the side of the ma-

hometans, that, deprived of recourses, could not oppose him, and saw at the same time the king of Leon within their territory. Different petty kings assembled their forces, and went to meet the enemy near Ourique. Battle was fought, the victory declared itself in favour of Henriques, and a great number of slain covered the field of battle. Ismar, the more powerful king, flew. In this affair were many saracen women, who bravely died in behalf of their country.

Reflections upon the battle of Ourique.

— Here is that to which we may perhaps reduce the marvellous, in which this battle is generally described, when we have recourse to the genuine sources, that may lead to know it. As it is, however, an event, which has, in the course of ages, acquired a great importance in the history of Portugal, and some critics of distinction have been willing to show the truth of this marvellous, it ought not to be passed over in silence, in our opinion.

We shall say with Mr. Castilho: Much has been written for and against Christ's

apparition to Afonso. As for us, we lay aside the question. We will relate this event in the following chapter; but it is not because we consider it as true. The document of the oath of the king is acknowledged as apocryphal: nevertheless with regard to the tradition, we look upon it as very ancient. Lastly, if the apparition was fabulous, this fable was mingled with the history, and the lasting belief gave to it a sort of truth.

It imports, however, in our judgement, to make distinction between the tradition and the above mentioned document, which could be, and we believe so, forged in more recent times, thinking that the narration of the event ought not to be accused of not being contemporary or at all events nearly contemporary; to which arguments have not been brought out as yet, that may fully satisfy. It may be, that the document, being apocryphal, as the king's oath, is not false, as the traditional history of the event.

Battle of Ourique according to the portuguese chroniclers. — Afonso Henriques resolved to drive out of the Peninsula the

enemies of the cross. He collected an army of eleven thousand men, placed himself at their head, crossed over the Tagus, and began to overrun the enemies' territory. Ismar, amazed by so great a ravage in his states, assembled a prodigious army, in which there were four mahometan kings besides Ismar. Afonso appeared by no means dejected, continued his march, and penetrated as far as Ourique, where he pitched his camp. There was here an hermitage, in which lived an old hermit.

So monstrous a disparity of strength began to affright the christians. Afonso made a speech, that filled them with martial ardour, and retired to his tent, where he took up the Bible, and reading the passage of Gedeon, fell asleep. He had scarcely closed his eyes, when he thought he saw a venerable old man, who assured him of victory. At this moment, his chamberlain came in, and, awaking Afonso, told him that a very elderly man was anxious to speak with him. Afonso ordered that he might be admitted; but the moment he made his appearance, Afonso

was wonderfully struck at the surprising resemblance he bore to the person he had seen in his dream. He was the hermit, whom we above spoke of, who said: «The Lord put his eyes of pity upon thee and thy descendance unto the sixteenth generation, in which it shall be extinguished; nevertheless He will look upon it. God Himself has ordered me to tell you, that, when you hear the bell of my hermitage chime, go out of your tent to see Him.» Having thus spoken, he retired to his cell. Henriques gave himself over to fervorous prayers, in which he spent that night, till at length he heard the promised signal. He immediately went out of his tent, and beheld a cross with Christ upon it: he prostrated himself on the ground, and exclaimed: «Why appeareth to me, O Lord, who believeth in Thee? Show Thyself; O Lord, to those infidels, who knoweth Thee not, to abandon their errors.» «I appeared — answered the Lord — to encourage thee. I shall create in thy person and thy descendents a nation, whose posterity will carry my name into the most distant climates.» Afonso remained

absorbed in himself, and all disappeared.

At the first dawn of day (25.th of July) the principal leaders had an interview with Afonso, saying that they were willing to give him the title of king, which he acceded to, what was soon given out through all the army, which repeated at the sound of trumpets and other instruments: « Afonso is our king.» The two armies then closed the one with the other, and the combat became general. After much contention, Ismar fled. Both armies experienced a great loss, but that of the mahometans was incredible. The battle being finished, Afonso remained three days on the field of battle, when he returned in triumph to Coimbra.

War against the kingdom of Leon renewed: peace of Samora.—Afonso, elated with the victory of Ourique, infringed the peace of Tuy, crossing with an armed force the northern frontier. His passage was impeded, and Afonso himself was wounded. Afonso VIII entered Portugal, and encamped near Valdevez. There was here a sort of tournament, where some eminent personages of Leon

were prisoners (1140). Afterwards it was agreed upon a suspension of arms, which was succeeded by a treaty of peace, that was concluded in Samora about the year 1143 or 1144. Afonso VIII then acknowledged the title of king, which the son of Tereza had assumed.

In this manner, Portugal remained absolutely independent, after so many struggle and so much spilt blood. To strengthen further this independence, Afonso solicited the protection of the court of Rome, to which he promised to pay yearly, he and his successors, four ounces of gold.

PERIOD THE FIRST,

(1143 — 1385).

AFONSISH DYNASTY,

(1143 — 1383).

D. AFONSO I,

THE CONQUEROR,

(1143 — 1185).

Character of Afonso Henriques. — Cortes of Lamego. — Destruction of Leiria and Trancoso. — Capture of Santarem. — Capture of Lisbon and other places. — Capture of Alcacer. — Defeat of the christians. — Taking of new places, and retaking of Evora and Beja. — War against Ferdinand II of Leon. — Siege of Santarem. — Fuas Roupinho defends Portodemoz. — Maritime exploits of Fuas Roupinho. — Last attempt of the moors against the christians during this reign. — Descendence of Afonso I.

*C*haracter of Afonso Henriques. — The long reign of Afonso was a seldom interrupted series of victories, gained over

the saracens. Pressed on all sides by active enemies, he showed a great spirit among them, sometimes facing one and sometimes the other. It is to so warlike a character, that Portugal owed her independence.

This hero, who never abandoned the works of war, in which he acquired an everlasting renown, showed likewise his piety in founding four magnificent monasteries, St. Cruz of Coimbra, St. Mary of Alcobaca, St. John the Baptist of Tarouca, and St. Vincent de Fora. He admitted in Portugal the military order of St. John of Jerusalem, which was hereafter named the order of Malta, and instituted another military order, called after the order of Aviz.

Cortes of Lamego. — Should it be true that the cortes of Lamego, which are said to have been assembled in 1147, and which were the fundamental law of the state in the two last centuries, it was easy to discover the first social pact of the portuguese, the exercise of the nation's sovereignty, and to find the origin of the power granted to D. Afonso and his suc-

cessors; but all gives place to think, that these cortes are supposed, and that their copy, found in the archive of Alcobaca, was forged about the end of the sixteenth or the beginning of the seventeenth century (*Mr. Coelho da Rocha*).

Destruction of Leiria and Trancoso. — The misfortune of Ourique increased much the fury of Ismar against christians. He resolved to revenge himself upon them. He went beyond the frontier, and immediately conquered Leiria, which the christians had newly retaken. The bold commander Paio Guterres fell into the hands of the enemies, and the fortress was totally destroyed. Trancoso shared the same fate. The mahometans attempted to continue to destroy; but Afonso Henriques defeated them.

Capture of Santarem. — Afonso, resolved to take the strong castle of Santarem, and went to put the undertaking into execution. During night he approached the walls, without being perceived by the saracens: but seeing sentries at a place, in which it was not the custom, he pitched his camp in the midst of

standing corn, till the sentries fell asleep. Some fearless portuguese scaled the wall, and raised upon it the christian colours. Afterwards they broke open the doors from within, and the whole christian army entered the fortress. The king, overjoyed, knelt at the entrance, and thanked Heaven for the easy possession of a place reputed impregnable (1147).

Capture of Lisbon and other places. — About this time a fleet of cruzaders entered the Tagus, and Afonso proposed to them to assist him in taking Lisbon. The king pitched his camp on the north-side; the cruzaders were posted at the east and west, and shut the siege on the side of the river. The siege lasted a month, and was terminated by a general assault. The saracens lost then their hopes, and surrendered upon terms. All the riches of the city were delivered to the cruzaders: and such as preferred to remain in Portugal had lands given them, and were permitted to build several towns (1147).

Shortly after the taking of Lisbon, the christians made themselves masters of

Almada, Cintra and Palmela. The other towns, situated between the Tagus and sea, could not resist a long time.

Capture of Alcacer, Evora and Beja. — Palmela was a post of material importance in favour of Afonso's designs against Alcacer do Sal. For four different times he undertook its capture. He was wounded in the first assault, but succeeded in the fourth (1858). Afterwards Evora and Beja were also reduced under his dominion.

Defeat of the christians. — Miramolim could not see quietly the growing ruin of the sectaries of the alkoran, which the arms of Afonso threatened with every destruction. In order to stop the progress of this unwearied warrior, he came to the Peninsula. Afonso went out to meet the infidels. Fortune was against him: six thousand christians perished on the field of battle; an infinite number were made prisoners; the plunder was very rich. The lands, lately taken beyond the Tagus, fell also into the hands of the moors. These did not advance on the way, which their good fortune seemed to open to them.

Taking of new places, and retaking of Evora and Beja. — The portuguese, whose courage appeared to be increased by misfortunes continued their incursions beyond the Tagus, and took successively Beja, Evora, Serpa and Moura. The capture of Evora is used to be described with circumstances, that seem false; but these are asserted by two very judicious portuguese writers, Resende and Brandão.

War against Ferdinand II of Leon. — Forthwith a fresh war broke out between Afonso Henriques and his son-in-law Ferdinand II, successor of Afonso VIII, to the states of Leon. History does not know the true cause of this war, and scarcely knows, that Ciudad-Rodrigo having been built by Ferdinand, from whence troops were sent out, that ravaged the portuguese territory, and Henriques despatched an army, commanded by Sancho his son, in order to demolish that recently built city. This army fought against the enemy and was overcome.

Afonso entered Galicia, and took possession of Tuy. He continued his hostile march, made himself master of many

castles, and, returned to Portugal. The leonish king, resolved to force away the portuguese from Galicia, laid siege to the castle of Cedoseita, and obliged it to submit to capitulation. It appears, however, that the victories of the king of Leon did not pass beyond this; still in 1169, a great number of castles in Galicia acknowledged subjection to Afonso Henriques.

Ferdinand was in Galicia willing to expel from thence the portuguese, and the king of Portugal entered the moorish lands, directing his forces against the very important city of Badajos. Badajos was subdued, but the garrison took refuge in the castle. In the mean time Ferdinand appeared, and the portuguese passed from that of besiegers to besieged. They were attacked in the streets of the town on both sides, and there was a dreadful slaughter, till at length the portuguese fled. Afonso, running at full speed, in passing through the gate broke his leg, having struck it with violence against one of the bolts. He fell off his horse, having lost his senses; he was carried far off, but even there he was taken prisoner (1169).

Afonso Henriques, in the hands of the king of Leon, appeared to be overcome by adversity, and implored humbly his liberty, offering his kingdom in exchange. But the magnanimous Ferdinand gave to his father-in-law this generous answer: « Keep the possession of your states: I will be satisfied with the castles, which you have taken from me. »

Siege of Santarem. — In 1171 the moors possessed in the modern Portugal but the province, that we call now Algarve. The misfortune of Badajos had weakened the boldness of Afonso Henriques, and Miramolim intended to annihilate his states. For this purpose he came into Spain with a large army, and invested Santarem, the defenders of which took refuge in the castle. At last Miramolim received information, that the leonish king came to the relief of the place, and challenged him to a duel. Miramolim accepted it, but he lost his senses, when he mounted on horseback. Three times he made efforts, and as many others fainted, and death took place. History is ignorant

of the cause of all this. This event terrified and dispersed the army (1184).

Fuás Roupinho defends Portodemoz.
 — It is in the year 1180, that the portuguese chroniclers write the principal exploits of the portuguese hero, Fuás Roupinho, commander of Portodemoz. The mahometans resolved upon taking this fortress, and attacked it. Roupinho looked upon the garrison, that was very small, without growing dastardy. He left a part of it in the castle, went out with the remainder, and placed himself in ambush upon a high mountain, from whence he entreats the commander of Santarem for assistance. The auxiliaries were assembled, just as Portodemoz was strongly assaulted by the saracens. From the mountain the people observed this assault, and it was too difficult for Fuás to repress the impetuosity of his soldiers, who wished to march to assist their comrades of the town. Night came on, and interrupted the operations of the infidels, who retired to their encampment, and took their rest. Then the valiant Fuás descends the mountain, marches in order, enters unawares

the lodgements of the moors, whom he routs with great slaughter, and forces to make a precipitate retreat.

Maritime exploits of Fuas Roupinho.

— About this time a great fleet of moors infested the coast of Portugal. Fuas Roupinho was appointed to combat against the enemies. The portuguese were little skilled in the art of navigation; for they hitherto had given themselves up to terrestrial combats; but their native boldness supplied their inexperience.

Fuas Roupinho quitted the Tagus, and went out to meet the mussulmanish fleet near the cape of Espichel. The moors fought for a while with great spirit; but the death of their admiral threw them into confusion, and obliged them to surrender. Fuas Roupinho, thus victorious in the first sea-fight of the portuguese, was received at Lisbon with all public demonstrations of joy.

Fuas set sail again, and, as he did not find moorish vessels in all the coast, put into the harbour of Ceuta. He attacked the ships, which were there anchored, took them, and returned to Lisbon.

In 1182 Fuas set sail again for Ceuta, where he had to combat against a great mussulmanish fleet. Fuas valiantly fought, and perished covered with wounds. The death of the admiral drew the fightings into confusion, and the fear surpassed their courage. Eleven ships were taken, some were sent to the bottom, and the remainder reached the Tagus with the sorrowful tidings.

Last attempt of the moors against the christians during this reign. — The hatred of the moors against the christians was not over. Soon after the siege of Santarem a powerful fleet came into the Tagus, and assaulted Lisbon. Among the several ships there was one, the height of which made easy the entry into the *adarves*. Such a machine was to be feared. A daring portuguese, however, determined to destroy it. During night-time he approached the vessel, and made so great a leak, that water utterly destroyed it. By break of day the moors saw such a loss, and after landing and taking prisoners some christians, retired.

Descendence of D. Afonso I. — D.

Afonso I had by D. Mafalda daughter of Amadeo earl of Maurianna :

D. Sancho, successor to his father, being born at Coimbra in 1154.

D. Urraca, wife of Ferdinand II of Leon.

D. Mafalda and D. Tereza.

D. SANCHO I,
THE PEOPLER AND THE FARMER,
(1185 — 1211).

Character of D. Sancho I.—Capture of Silves.—Entrances of Miramolim into Portugal—Misfortunes that Portugal underwent during this reign.—Retaking of Torres Novas.—End of the reign of D. Sancho.—Descendence of D. Sancho I.

*C*haracter of D. Sancho I. — After D. Afonso Henriques ascended the throne his son D. Sancho I, who, so valiant as his father, was also inclined to peace. He thought that so long a reign, as the preceding, totally spent in warlike works, ought to be followed by another, in which, although these works should not be interrupted, the welfare of the people should be also promoted.

This monarch endeavoured zealously to people the territories depopulated by war and to encourage agriculture. He might have succeeded in this, without doubt,

rendering his states very flourishing, had he not to struggle with great adversities, which, in the course of his reign, vexed Portugal. He took some steps, however, in the glorious way, that he had begun to beat; which procured him the honourable surnames of *the peopler*, *the farmer*. As soon as D. Sancho commenced to reign, he turned his care to build and repair many towns, as were, besides others, Valença, Montemor, Penamacor, Covilhan.

Capture of Silves. — The king of Portugal desired to take Silves, a very important city of the moors, for it was considered as an abundant magazine of victuals and a well stored arsenal. The entrance of a fleet of cruzaders into the Tagus enlivened the desire of D. Sancho. He received them with much kindness, and made them advantageous proposals to assist him in the reduction of Silves. It was upon these terms, that the king should have the possession of the town, and the cruzaders that of the treasures found in it.

The city was assailed, and notwith-

standing the courage of its defenders, it was entered without difficulty. The moors sought refuge in the castle, delivering the city up to the mercy of the christians. D. Sancho resolved on giving a decisive assault to the castle. The sarracens knew their danger, and despatched three messengers, entreating the king to permit the besieged to go out with what every one had. D. Sancho wished to consent to this proposal; but this consent was contrary to the pact he had made with the cruzaders; who were even willing not to spare the life of the mussulmans. D. Sancho could soften their ill-will, and, accordingly, the enemies capitulated only for their lives. The moors withdrew from out of the place (1188). The cruzaders took the whole booty, and again proceeded on their voyage.

An immediate consequence of this conquest was the taking of Lagos, Albufeira, Portimão, Paderne, and many other places in Algarve: upon which D. Sancho annexed the title of king of Algarve to that of Portugal.

Entrances of Miramolim into Portugal.

— Miramolim Jacob-Abu-Jussuf, very angry after the death of his father during his expedition to Santarem six years since, and chiefly on account of the new triumphs of the king of Portugal, determined to strike a decisive blow to christian power, which he saw to grow more and more. He raised a very powerful army consisting of moors of Africa and Andalusia, at the head of which he entered the portuguese territories. He does not delay on the south side of the Tagus, crosses this, soon takes Torres Novas, and besets Thomar. But being suddenly attacked with a dangerous illness, he raises the siege, and went to his states (1190).

Jacob-Abu-Jussuf, day by day enraged against the growing power of the portuguese, and being already restored, broke violently into Portugal. Nothing could resist the march of Miramolim. Silves, Alcacer do Sal, and other places, fell into the hands of Jussuf. The inhabitants of Almada, Palmela and other towns, frightened by the swiftness of the enemy's progresses, forsook their habitations. D.

Sancho discontinued calling himself king of Algarve (1191).

Misfortunes that Portugal underwent during this reign. — The years of 1198 and following proved fatal to Portugal. The greatest calamities seemed to conspire against the portuguese. These calamities were said to have been foretold by an eclipse of the sun.

The rains were continual and so copious, that they entirely destroyed the harvest. The winds blew so violently, that they tore up deeply rooted trees. These overflowings were followed by an unusual drought, which made the earth unable to receive any kind of tillage. A necessary consequence of all this was a dreadful famine.

The plague raged also, and carried off many thousands of victims.

It wanted the scourge of civil war, and this appeared also.

Several noblemen increased yet more the calamities by the means of their reciprocal quarrels.

Retaking of Torres Novas. — The moors had taken possession of Torres Novas, as

we have related. The *infant* D. Afonso placed himself at the head of an army, and being well aware, that the sooner he attacked the town, the better chance he had of success, assaulted it: but the mahometans opposed him with such valour, that he failed in the first attempt. Twelve days were elapsed, when the place was again assaulted so furiously, that the christians passed over the walls. The portuguese were already within the town, and the moors yet defended themselves with bravery; but the former put to the sword all those whom they met. Finally they possessed themselves of the town, garrisoned it, and returned in triumph to Coimbra.

End of D. Sancho's reign. — The last years of D. Sancho's reign were zealously applied to build and people many towns, to rouse up agriculture, and to pacify the people, oppressed by wars and other mishaps, which the portuguese endured in this reign. Sancho devoted himself to such glorious works, when he died. He treated his subjects as his own children,

thereupon they called him father of the people.

D. Sancho was truly deserving of the deep regret his people felt for him. The disasters during his reign had given full reason to expect that his finances should have been reduced to their lowest ebb; but to the surprise of the world, after his death, a great supply of money was distributed, according to his will.

Descendence of D. Sancho I. — D. Sancho I had by D. Dulce daughter of the count of Barcelona :

D. Afonso, who succeeded his father, being born at Coimbra in 1185.

D. Ferdinaud, who married D. Johanne countess of Flanders.

D. Peter, who was married to the countess of Urgel. This *infant*, breaking out with the king his father, went out from his country, and served under the banner of the emperor of Morocco.

D. Tereza, wife of D. Afonso IX of Leon.

D. Sancha, who converted her own palace at Alemquer into a franciscan mo-

nastery, which was the first established of that order in Portugal.

D. Mafalda, married to D. Henry I of Castile.

D. Berenguella, married to Walde-
mar II king of Denmark.

D. Branca, the lady of Guadalaxara
in Castile.

Tereza and Sancha were beatified in
1705.

D. AFONSO II,

THE FAT,

(1211—1223).

Character of D. Afonso II. — Laws of Afonso II. — Quarrels of the king with his sisters. — Battle of Navas de Tolosa. — The town of Alcacer is retaken. — The disorders of the clergy. — Descendence of D. Afonso II.

*C*haracter of D. Afonso II. — On the death of D. Sancho I ascended the portuguese throne his son D. Afonso II, who was endowed with the warlike qualities of his father and his grandfather. He is known in history by the surname of *the fat*, on account of his extraordinary fatness. He was frequently on the point of being suffocated by the weight of his armour, as it happened to him near Serpa in an encounter against the moors.

If Afonso, as a warrior, is worthy of praise, he is, as a legislator, superior to every elogy. Portugal, yet in her infancy,

had need of laws, and Afonso appeared. Municipal legislation, which was particular to every town, was hitherto in use. Afonso established general laws.

Laws of Afonso II. — Afonso held cortes at Coimbra in 1211, and published laws, which were hereafter recorded in the code, that has his name; laws little numerous, but full of wisdom and humanity. Not to mention these laws would be to deprive Afonso of his greatest glory. These laws make us estimate the character of the king, as a legislator, and show the degree of civilization the portuguese had acquired.

These laws tended to establish the individual liberty, to abolish too grievous tributes, to rule the civil rights, to avoid precipitated sentences in litigious questions, to fix the church's and clergy's rights, and to take measures to convert the jews.

It deserves to be particularly mentioned a law the king made against himself, which, says Brandão, would be a crime to take no notice of. According to this law sentence of death could not be car-

ried into execution until twenty days after the passing of the sentence, to have time to repent, in case of being pronounced during an access of passion.

Quarrels of the king with his sisters. — D. Sancho I had observed want of affection among his children, and, to counteract the ill consequences which he feared might follow through jealousy, he left rich legacies of money to the minor, and to the daughters he gave some towns; and caused D. Afonso to take his oath of observing every article of his testament. These measures could not, however, calm his antipathy. D. Afonso no sooner felt himself at the head of the kingdom, than he proceeded to take hostile measures against his brothers and sisters: but the brothers having immediately quitted Portugal, he directed his forces towards Alemquer and Montemor, where his sisters Tereza and Sancha had fortified themselves, determined rather to be buried alive under the ruins than surrender: and they made a vigorous resistance. Tereza applied to Afonso IX of Leon for assistance; which he readily consent-

ed to. The king of Leon entered Portugal (1212). The portuguese, who were not well prepared to beat out the invaders, suffered all the heinous consequences of war.

The court of Rome thought upon settling the differences; and ordered the towns to be committed to the knights-templars, without wronging the royal rights, so that the king would have their propriety, and the *infantas* their revenues; that the damage both parties had suffered would be valued by desinterested persons, and reciprocally repaired, so far as possible. Soon after this the pope died; and only in 1223, that the contest was utterly appeased, in the reign of D. Sancho II.

Battle of Navas de Tolosa. — Miramolim formed the gigantic design of making himself master of the whole Peninsula, and laid across the streights of Gibraltar with an army agreeable to the greatness of the enterprise. The christian kings confederated against the sarracens. The king of Portugal could not go in person to this war, because the whole

kingdom had taken up arms : nevertheless he sent out a great body of soldiers. A battle being engaged, there was an horrible slaughter, and the christians gained victory. During this campaign the portuguese distinguished themselves by many acts of valour. This glorious triumph, which was the greatest the christians of the Peninsula obtained over the moors, was celebrated by the whole christendom. This renowned battle took the name of the place, near which it was fought, viz, Navas de Tolosa.

The town of Alcacer is retaken. — Alcacer do Sal had yielded to the moors in the reign of D. Sancho I. It was of great moment to retake this town, and a fair opportunity offered itself for this. A fleet of cruzaders was entering the Tagus. D. Sueiro, the bishop of Lisbon, invited them to assist him in the capture of Alcacer. At this time, Afonso was not able to command in person, either on account of bad health, or for some other pressing cause.

The place being besieged by the christians, these received information that the

kings of Seville, Cordova and Badajos, marched to the relief of the place. The christians went to meet them; and, after an obstinate contention, lost the victory. But they took again the field, and combatted with success. Alcacer continued to resist the vigorous siege; but the commander, beginning to feel the want of victuals, surrendered the place. The booty was given to the cruzaders (1217).

The disorders of the clergy. — Continual wars had produced among the people a certain brutishness and looseness of customs. The ecclesiastics were accused of being proud, and the king was willing to abate their pride. The archbishop of Braga placed himself at the head of the clergy, defending what he named their rights, and exhorted Afonso to behave like a christian prince, and not as an impious one. This exhortation and the excommunication published by the archbishop against all those who would dare to trouble the clergy's tranquillity, provoked against him the king's hate. The archbishop was obliged to retire from his country.

The pope, after many admonishments of no effect, asked Afonso to yield to the remonstrances of the holy see, repairing the damages he had made to the church; otherwise, besides the censures he caused to publish in the whole kingdom, he would free the portuguese from their allegiance, and would abandon his kingdom to any one who might possess himself of her. Such was the state of affairs in Portugal, when Afonso died.

Descendence of D. Afonso II. D. Afonso II had by D. Urraca, daughter of Afonso IX of Castile:

D. Sancho, who succeeded his father. He was born in 1202.

D. Afonso, who, succeeded his brother. He was born in 1210.

D. Ferdinand, surnamed *the infant* of Serpa, because he was lord of this town, who served in Castile against the moors.

D. Eleanor married Waldemar III, king of Denmark.

D. SANCHO II,

THE CAPUCHIN,

(1223 — 1248).

Character of D. Sancho II. — War against the moors. — Disorders in all the kingdom. — Complaints to the pope, and their consequences. — A castilian army enters Portugal. — Regency of the *infant* D. Afonso: unusual example of loyalty.

Character of D. Sancho II. — The chief lineaments of D. Sancho's character are, decided tendencies to war and little vigour to repel the suggestions of his favourites.

D. Sancho was surnamed *the capuchin*, because he made use of a garment of this name. It indicated, either the devotion of his mother, who, during a dangerous sickness of her son, consecrated him to St. Augustine, or, what seems more probable, the piety of the prince himself, who, belonging to the order *terceira*,

wore outwardly his capuchin, agreeable to the custom of those times.

D. Sancho had no sooner assumed the sovereignty, than, he devoted himself studiously to the good administration of justice, and, in order to extinguish the less trace of discord, indemnified the archbishop of Braga and all the clergy against the prejudices his father had made to them. For what concerned the strifes of his aunts, it was stipulated, that they should possess the towns of Montemor, Alemquer and Esgueira, which their father had bequeathed to them; but that on their death, Montemor and Alemquer should belong to the crown, and Esgueira to the convent of Lorvão (1223).

War against the moors. — D. Sancho II was one of the portuguese monarchs, who waged more active war against the moors. Since the beginning of his reign he endeavoured to enlarge the narrow boundaries of his kingdom at the expense of moorish blood, that he shed copiously in the provinces of Alemtejo and Algarve. His principal captain was Paio Peres Correia. The portuguese took, besides

many other places, Elvas, Jerumenha, Serpa, Aljustrel, Arronches, Mertola, Aiamonte, Cacella, Tavira, Silves and Paderne.

Disorders in all the kingdom. — Whilst the portuguese arms were crowned with success against the moors, and it was to expect a flourishing state, the favorites of D. Sancho committed horrid extortions; and the perpetual quarrels between the clergy and nobility produced the effects of a complete anarchy. These disorders were partly perhaps fomented by D. Mecia Lopes de Haro, who is called queen. D. Mecia was daughter of D. Lopo Dias de Haro, lord of Biscay. The people, no longer willing to be oppressed, began to be very clamorous; and Raimundo Viegas Portocarreiro marched against Coimbra at the head of the insurgents, entered the city, went to the palace, where he seized the queen, and carried her to the castle of Ourem, whence, some time after, she was sent to Castile, and died there without ever again seeing the king. Sancho, seeing his queen thus torn from

him, endeavoured to rescue her; but no one would assist him.

Complaints to the pope, and their consequences. — The portuguese laid their complaints before the pope: Two noblemen Rui Gomes de Bitreiros and Gomes Viegas, the archbishop of Braga, and the bishop of Coimbra, went off to the council of Lyon, and painted here in so lively a colour the misfortunes of Portugal, that the whole ecclesiastical meeting assented to lay down D. Sancho and give the regency to his brother D. Afonso, who was at Boulogne, married to the countess Matilda. D. Afonso, sensible of the council's decision, swore at Paris to maintain and support the rights of the church and nation; and departed off hand for Lisbon, attended by many national ecclesiastics and noblemen.

A castilian army enters Portugal. — D. Sancho intended to raise men to resist the usurpation of D. Afonso, but attentively considering, that the commands of the holy see much influenced the spirit of the people, directed himself to Toledo, where his cousin D. Ferdinand gave him

a kind reception. The *infant* of Castile, D. Afonso, took arms to support the rights of D. Sancho, and advanced as far as Leiria. The earl of Boulogne despatched to the *infant* a messenger, to inform him of the pope's sentence, and the pain of excommunication imposed to its transgressors. These tidings made so deep an impression on the mind of the *infant* and the other chiefs, that immediately stopped their march. D. Sancho retired to Toledo, whrere he led a life of penance until the year 1248, in which he died.

Regency of the infant D. Afonso: unusual example of loyalty. — D. Afonso, on his entering into the charges of regent, endeavoured to strengthen the peace and concórd all over the kingdom. Some commanders of forts did, however, refuse to deliver the keys to the regent, and supported very pressed sieges. Fernão Rodrigues Pacheco, governor of Celorico, and Martim de Freitas, governor of Coimbra, gave very edifying examples of fidelity towards their sovereign.

Afonso took measures to get himself acknowledged by the different governors

of the fortresses of the kingdom; but several refusing, he commenced hostilities against them. Amongst other towns, he besieged Celorico, and invested the place so closely, that the garrison was reduced to the utmost distress for want of provisions. One day, as Pacheco was walking within the fort, a bird of prey dropped a trout at his feet, probably just caught in the river Mondego; and, instead of eating this *god-send*, as might have been reasonably expected, he sent it as a present to his besieger. From this act of policy the regent concluded that the garrison was abundantly supplied with provision, and immediately abandoned the siege.

The regent then went to Coimbra, where he met with a most decided resistance from the governor of the castle. Freitas resolved to hold out the last moment. After a long defence, the news of Sancho's death arrived, and was upon the spot communicated to Freitas; who, thinking it a falsehood to get possession of his post, refused to deliver up the castle, and asked for a suspension of arms, that he might go to Toledo, and satisfy

himself of the truth. This being granted, he went to that place, and having caused the tomb of Sancho to be opened, delivered him the keys of the gates with which he had been entrusted, and asked permission to surrender to Afonso. This ceremony ended, he took up the keys, and returned to Coimbra, where he opened the gates, that Afonso might take possession. The regent was so much struck by this mark of fidelity, that he continued him in the command without exacting the usual oaths of allegiance. Fernão Rodrigues also surrendered.

D. AFONSO III,

THE BOULOGNESE,

(1248 — 1279).

Character of D. Diniz. — Assistance given to the king of Castile — Conquests in Algarve. — Conquests in Andalusia : their consequences. — Arrival of the countess Matilda in Portugal. — Discord between the king and the court of Rome. — Descendence of D. Afonso III.

*C*haracter of D. Afonso III. — D. Afonso, who was saluted king after the death of his brother, followed the steps of his antecessors, already disposed to take their sword against the islamism, and he got the glory of expulsing completely the moors from the territory, that we at present name Portugal. His tendency towards war and his hatred to the alko-ran characterized Afonso so much, that before he left France to govern Portugal, he had already made preparations to come

to Spain, in order to aid the christians against the saracens, because he saw in their power very important cities of the Peninsula.

Afonso III shewed always a very energetic character, that a decisive tendency to relieve the unfortunate united to: and he arrived to that pitch of this tendency, that, for this purpose, he pledged the jewels of the crown, in time of hunger. For this reason, people often called him *the friend of the poor*.

This king assembled twice the cortes, in which very salutary laws were made. The kingdom grew much better, the clownishness of customs diminished considerably.

D. Afonso III encouraged trade, by settling a yearly fair at Covilhan. Those, who came there, either to buy or sell, could not be, eight days before and thirty days after it, destrained for the debts, which did not arise from bargains made in the fair itself. Those, who maltreated any buyer or seller, paid a great fine.

The qualities of Afonso, which rendered him a very great king were

stained by the crime of putting away his wife, a woman, who had given him the property and titles he enjoyed when he was *infant*.

Assistance given to the king of Castile. — Ferdinand III of Castile and Leon willing to take Seville, the king of Portugal sent out to him many troops under Paio Peres Correia and Martim Fernandes. The city being besieged by the castilians, and the moors being acquainted with the troops, who marched from Portugal, Abu-Hamafon, king of Niebla, placed himself on the east side of the Guadalquivir, in order to prevent the portuguese from joining the besiegers. The portuguese arrived at the opposite bank, and neither the breadth of the river, nor the presence of the enemies on the other side, could shock them with fear. They got up the river, and chased the moors. After this, the portuguese took the city of Gelves, and entered the castilian encamping. After a very pressed siege, Seville fell into the hands of the christians. The king of Castile was so much rejoiced at the signal services the portuguese per-

formed during this siege, that Martim Fernandes was entrusted with the government of Seville by him (1248).

Conquests in Algarve. — The following year Afonso turned his thoughts to complete the extermination of the moors in Algarve. He entered here with Paio Peres, and laid siege to the city of Faro, which was well garrisoned. The mussulmans after a great resistance, capitulated upon condition that they should evacuate the city without arms or baggage, and such of the inhabitants as would acknowledge Afonso as their king, and would pay to him the tributes they paid till that time to the emperor of Morocco, could remain in the city.

The capture of Faro was succeeded by those of Albufeira, Loulé and Algesur; by which means the kingdom of Algarve was entirely subdued.

Conquests in Andalusia: their consequences. — The war of Algarve being finished, Afonso marched into Andalusia, and made himself master of some moorish towns. So many and so frequent conquests of the king of Portugal induced that

of Castile to oppose its pursuance and to deprive him of the possession of Algarve.

Both princes did agree to, that that of Castile should enjoy the revenues of Algarve during his life, and that of Portugal the property and title of king of Algarve. In order to warrant more this pact, D. Afonso III, who was lawfully married to the countess of Boulogne, was so bold as to contract a second marriage with D. Brites, natural daughter of Afonso X.

The saracens violently breaking into Andalusia, Afonso X applied for assistance from his son-in-law, and he sent out to him yet more troops than he could expect. It is said that the former gave up the revenues of Algarve to the latter; but still upon condition that he should furnish the castilians, whenever it was required, with fifty lancers.

The king of Portugal was not pleased with the obligation of paying this kind of tribute to the king of Castile, for the possession of Algarve, which this monarch had by no way whatever con-

tributed to. He conceived an expedient in his mind to get clear off from this dependence, and succeeded. He sent out to the court of Castile his son Diniz, who was then six years old, to be knighted by his grand-father, and to ask the remitting of the fifty lanciers; that object being the principal in semblance, it being this in reality. The monarch of Castile was much pleased with the beauty and liveliness of his grand-son; and after knighting him with great pompe, offered the other object to discussion, and the request was granted notwithstanding the opposition of some castilian noblemen. After this fashion, D. Afonso III could annihilate every kind of dependence on the saracens and castilians (1267).

Arrival of the countess Matilda in Portugal. — The news of the accession of Afonso to the crown was no sooner carried into Boulogne, than Matilda, still ignorant of the behaviour of her husband, came to Portugal. She arrived at Cascaes, and, acquainted with what had happened, wrote a letter to her husband on this subject; but the envoys were treat-

ed with the utmost contempt. Matilda, full of indignation against her husband, returned to France, where S. Luis reigned and begged this monarch to intercede for her with the pontiff. Luis complained to the pope, who issued a brief, in which Matilda was declared legitimate wife of the king of Portugal and Brites his mistress. Afonso slighted this brief. The pope became irritated at the king's want of respect, and placed him under an interdict.

As soon as the news of Matilda's death arrived at Portugal, the prelates of the kingdom asked the pope to revalidate the marriage of the king with D. Brites. The pontiff ratified this marriage, and declared legitimate the *infant* D. Diniz, who had been born a year before the death of Matilda.

Discord between the king and the court of Rome. D. Afonso III, following the steps of his father, resolved to curb the clergy, whom he reputed too powerful. For this purpose he exercised oppressions over the ecclesiastics, notwithstanding the oath he had taken in

Paris. The clergy had recourse to Rome, and the pope wrote to the king a reproachful letter (1273). Afonso gave in somewhat, and promised to publish some edicts in favour of the ecclesiastics. The pontiff was pleased with this conduct, which he considered as an effect of his reproaches. But the king lengthened so much the fulfilling of his promises, that the pope did already seek new means to punish his disobedience, when death put a stop to his scheme.

Portugal was in this state, when Afonso, some time before he died, thought maturely upon his life past, repented of having teased the ecclesiastics, and promised by an oath to fulfil the mandates of the pope. Afonso III died thus abased.

Descendence of D. Afonso III. — If D. Afonso had, or not, children by Matilda, it is an historical problem of a very difficult solution.

By D. Brites he had :

D. Diniz, who succeeded his father, was born at Lisbon in 1261.

D. Afonso, who retired to Castile for the sake of his dissensions with his brother Diniz.

D. Branca and D. Mary.

D. DINIZ,

THE FARMER AND THE FATHER OF THE PORTUGUESE MUSES,

(1279 — 1325).

Character of D. Diniz. — Foundation of a university, and institution of the order of Christ. — Contest between D. Diniz and his brother Afonso. — Quarrels between Diniz and Castile's court. — D. Diniz is made umpire to decide the question between D. Ferdinand IV and Afonso de Lacerda. — Disorders caused by the *infant* D. Afonso. — Descendence of D. Diniz.

Character of *D. Diniz*. — High qualities formed the character of D. Diniz, whose justice, truth and generosity, became so conspicuous. D. Diniz greatly improved agriculture, which he called the nerves of the state. His great tendency to prosper this branch of industry procured to him the appellation of *the farmer*, an appellation, which we have already seen to belong to his great-grand-

father D. Sancho I. Like this, he deserves also the surname of the peopler.

Diniz was a wise legislator, he published prudent laws in favour of his subjects.

Diniz did assiduously cultivate learning; thereupon he was deserving of the surname of *the father of the portuguese muses*, or as he might with much propriety be styled, *the patriarch of the portuguese literature*, because he gave the first forms to the portuguese language. His great tendency to study arose from the great instruction, which his father gave to him, for he had been in France, which was then the most flourishing country of Europe.

D. Diniz was one of the richest kings of Portugal. The source of this wealth was agriculture, commerce and industry, which he zealously protected. He is said to have never used foreign things, neither in clothes, furniture, nor in eatables.

Diniz applied a reign of forty six years to increase the husbandmen's wealth, so that they, acquiring a certain impor-

tance, required more extensive rights, and obtained them from the wisdom of the king. The augmentation of wages engendered new necessities and gave to industry a new activity. With the husbandman and workman appeared the trader, whose traffic was encouraged by the first two, and all three assembled formed a state, that, indeed, existed before, but did grow and acquire importance under the protection of this king. And thus the prevalency of the nobility and clergy was equally balanced.

In short, the administration of D. Diniz was very illustrated. We find in it the origin of the most part of the institutions, which hereafter rendered Portugal the first nation of the world.

Foundation of a university, and institution of the order of Christ. — One of the most glorious works of D. Diniz was the foundation of a university. Portugal felt every effect of the want of knowledge, and the king, who, endowed with learning, knew very well this grievance, resolved to remedy it. He chose a place fit for the schools, and this place was

that now called Escolas Geraes, at Lisbon (1290). In this place the university was settled until the year 1308, in which D. Diniz removed it to Coimbra. The cause of this removal was the continual strifes, which arose between the students and the inhabitants of Lisbon. D. Ferdinand transferred it again to Lisbon, where it was until the reign of D. John III.

The abolition of the order of the knights-templars being admitted in Portugal, D. Diniz applied the revenues of this order to a new military one, which he created under the name of the order of Jesus Christ.

Contest between D. Diniz and his brother Afonso. — The friendship of the two brothers, Diniz and Afonso, was not great, for the latter laid claim to the crown, saying that Diniz was not legitimate, having been born during the lifetime of the countess of Boulogne. Diniz, incensed against Afonso, would compel him to acknowledge him as his sovereign at the towns of Portalegre, Arronches and Marvão, which his father had be-

queathed to him. Both took the field, and the towns, where Afonso resided, were besieged by D. Diniz. The siege was not prolonged: the two princes came to terms; which were, that Diniz should pay to Afonso a certain sum, and that Afonso should have Cintra and Ourem to reside in, instead of these three towns. The king solicited the exchange of the towns, because the latter were a greater distance from the frontier, for he feared that the castilians would take up the plea in defence of D. Afonso.

Quarrels between Diniz and Castile's court.—There was a solemn pact between the kings of Portugal and Castile, by virtue of which their eldest children ought to marry each other, and to secure this pact they gave hostages on both sides. The time prescribed to bring the covenant into act having arrived, Sancho IV of Castile did not fulfil it, and investing the castles he had given as hostages, took them. Sancho, still perservering in his infidelity, ordered an army to enter Portugal by Leon's frontiers. Diniz, angry against Sancho on account of his little

love for truth, despatched to him an embassy, reclaiming the fulfilment of his word and the repairing of the damages, which the entrance of his troops had caused. Sancho temporized with the ambassadors, who returned without effecting any thing.

In the mean time D. Sancho died, and his son Ferdinand did not carry into execution the mandate of the late king, who had ordered in his will the agreement, which he had made with the king of Portugal, to be fulfilled. Diniz declared war to the young monarch, and after many hostilities, the matches treated about were brought into reality (1297).

D. Diniz is made umpire to decide the question between Ferdinand IV and Afonso de Lacerda. — Whilst Portugal began to enjoy some tranquillity, the rest of the Peninsula was wholly in war. Ferdinand IV, son of Sancho IV, who was second son of Afonso the Wise, reigned in Castile; but Afonso de Lacerda, as son of the first born, would make himself master of what he thought to belong to him, and called himself king of Cas-

tile and Leon (1298). The rival princes made D. Diniz the judge of this question. Diniz set forth on his journey, attended by a splendid retinue, giving always clear marks of his great liberality. The subject being discussed, it was agreed, that Afonso de Lacerda should resign the title of king of Portugal and Leon, and should have the possession of many lands; which were prescribed.

Disorders caused by the infant D. Afonso.

— The last years of the reign of D. Diniz were troubled by the malice of his son Afonso, who, becoming jealous of the inclination, which his father shewed towards his illegitimate son Afonso Sanches, revolted against his father. He dared to pretend to the administration of justice. He said publicly, that Sanches bore the greatest offices in prejudice of him, to whom belonged the succession, which his father would deprive him of.

The *infant*, after some rencounters, marched upon Lisbon. The king went to meet him near Campo Pequeno, and an obstinate fight commenced. The queen D. Elizabeth (hereafter canonized) ap-

peared amidst the warriors, directed herself to her son, and exposed to him the perverseness of his conduct. The queen's words made so deep an impression upon the *infant's* heart, that he gave up to the instances of his mother, and threw himself at the feet of his father; which, however, took place, because Afonso Sanches retired to Spain, willingly sacrificing his interests for the tranquillity of his country.

Descendence of D. Diniz. — D. Diniz had by D. Elizabeth, daughter to D. Peter III of Arragon:

D. Afonso, who reigned after his father, was born at Coimbra in 1291.

D. Constança, who married to Ferdinand IV of Castile.

D. Diniz had not by marriage:

D. Afonso Sanches.

D. Peter, author of the celebrated *nobiliario das familias de Hespanha*.

D. AFONSO IV,

THE BRAVE,

(1325. — 1357).

Character of D. Afonso IV. — The king devotes the whole of his attention to hunting. — War against the *infant* D. Afonso San-ches. — Discord between D. Afonso and the king of Castile. — Renowned battle of the Salado. — History of D. Iñez de Castro. — War between D. Peter and his father. Descendenci of D. Afonso IV.

Character of D. Afonso IV. — D. Diniz was succeeded by D. Afonso the Brave, so called from his great valour. The country then enjoyed a profound peace, the subjects lived amidst the plenty, the treasury was very rich. This monarch was endowed with elevated qualities; but at the same time he committed many faults. Indeed, his acts, improper for a sovereign, so much blemished his character, that it is said of him, that he was an ungrateful son, unjust

brother, and a cruel father. Against his father he was already seen to revolt; against his brother he will be seen waging war; against his son, no one is now ignorant of the murder of the unhappy Ignez de Castro, without other guilt than that of being beautiful and being loved.

Valour was, in that time, the most honourable title of the princes. The warlike character of Afonso was great; what he evidently showed at the war against Castile, and chiefly in the famous plains of the Salado. D. Afonso IV was a refined politician for that time. He caused justice to be in like manner applied to all; he considered no man superior to laws. He held the cortes six times. The influence of his vigorous administration made prosperous the nation. The development of the country's forces, the augmentation of the inhabitants, were impeded but by calamities independent of that influence, as were an earthquake which destroyed Lisbon, and an epidemic which seized many victims. The swift disappearance of the traces of these two

scourges was owing to the protection allowed by the king to the free exercise of the national activity. He always gave ear to the people's voice, which was transmitted to him by the cortes.

This reign became very celebrated, because the portuguese then commenced the astonishing navigations, which rendered their name known all over the world. Two expeditions reached the Canary Islands.

The king devotes the whole of his attention to hunting.—In the beginning, his favourite pleasure for the chase caused him to forget the most important state affairs. On one occasion, one of his counsellors told him, in the name of all, with admirable liberty: «Sire, your style of living must infallibly be altered. Hunting attracts your whole attention, and you slight the administration of the state. Be therefore more assiduous: else. . .» The king was highly incensed, and cried out: «Else! . . .» And they all daringly replied. «Else, we shall chose another king to attend to the welfare of his subjects.» The king left the room, threatening to punish severely those

who had dared to express themselves with so little respect. Afonso, however, soon saw his error, and changed his conduct, giving himself up entirely to business.

As well these ministers so zealous to the public deserve to be imitated, so ought to be despised flatterers, who, very political cameleons, take the same colours of their princes, and thus cause their ruin.

War against the infant D. Afonso Sanches. — The king Afonso yet entertained an inveterate abhorrence against his brother Sanches, and did not lose sight of his overthrow. And at present, master of the royal power, meditated revenge. For this purpose he formed against him a process grounded upon false accusations, so that he confirmed his banishment, and deprived him of all his property and dignities. In this, Afonso separated himself much from his natural love to justice.

Sanches could not repress his wrath, levied an army, and entered Portugal. The portuguese army offered him battle, but it was overcome.

The king Afonso, pushed forward by the victory his brother had just obtained, raised a large army, penetrated into Castile, laid siege to Albuquerque, reduced the place to a heap of ashes, and came back to his states. At length the saint queen used her influence in bringing about an accommodation, and the differences were made up.

Discord between D. Afonso and the king of Castile.—Afonso XI of Castile had married D. Mary *infanta* of Portugal, and the espousals of D. Peter with D. Branca *infanta* of Castile had been celebrated. This *infanta* was incapacitated for the married state, owing to some constitutional disease or defect; and Afonso contracted the marriage of Peter with D. Constança, to whom the king of Castile had been espoused.

The excessive love, which the king of Castile treated Eleanor de Gusmão, chagrined queen Mary. Afonso IV was highly indignant at the treatment experienced by his daughter; but to ask a satisfaction, he waited the coming of Constança to Portugal. With this intention, he impart-

ed to the king of Castile the unfitness of Branca for a married state, and the future marriage of Peter with Constança. The castilian king privately addressed to Constança a letter, in which he gave her hopes of ascending the throne, on account of the illegitimacy of his marriage with Mary. These insinuations were despised by Constança, who was not permitted to come to Portugal, and he began to treat the queen in a very degrading manner.

D. Afonso IV got ready his army and entered Castile. A castilian army penetrated into Portugal. The saracens thought this an opportunity not to be lost, to endeavour to recover the whole of Spain. The two crowns then brought about an accommodation, the terms of which were; that Constança should be sent to Portugal; that Branca should be allowed to return to Castile; that Gusmão should go out of the court; and that Mary should be treated like a queen.

Renowned battle of the Salado. — Already in 1332 the prince Abu-Melique, son of Ali-Boacem, a powerful

king of Barbary, had come to Spain, sent for the assistance of the king of Grenada; and in 1338 he attributed to himself the title of Gibraltar, Algezira and Ronda, which were under him, but wishing to extend his conquest, died in a fight. Ali-Boacem desired to avenge the death of his son, proclaimed himself king of Spain, and collected a very powerful army. The africans were desimbarked and joined to the grenadians.

The moorish kings determined to commence their unlucky undertaking by the capture of Tarifa, in which they did not succeed, notwithstanding a pressed siege. D. Afonso XI grows fearful, addresses D. Mary his wife, earnestly entreating her to go and implore the assistance of her father. The queen of Castile acquitted herself of her commission so well, that the demand of the king of Castile was immediately acceded to. Afonso IV marched upon the spot to Spain, and entered Seville.

The christian kings assembled their ministers, and discussed, whether they ought to abandon Tarifa at the discretion

of the saracens upon the condition of their retiring to Africa, or whether they ought, to go and oblige them to raise the siege. Almost all the members adhered to the first part. Then Afonso of Portugal lifted up his voice, and besides other reasons, alleged that he had not gone out from his kingdom to be idle, but to keep in awe the barbarians and defend the christian religion. This speech altered the whole assembly, and it was allowed on all hands, that people ought to stick to the opinion of Afonso. The christians hastened towards the enemy, and met them on the plains of the Salado.

The signal being made, the two armies closed one upon the other, and gallantry fought, till at length the soldiers of the cross broke the astonishing multitude of the barbarians, and put them to flight.

The christians, elated with the success, committed every species of inhumanity in the field of the infidels. The quantity of booty was immense. Afonso accepted but the young Anta, on whom he himself

had laid hands, and the colours of the king of Grenada; and in a little time he released the young man without any ransom to his father. This famous battle was named battle of the Salado (1340).

History of D. Ignez de Castro. — Constança had brought Ignez de Castro from Castile. Her unusual beauty rendered her the most lovely and also the most unfortunate creature of the age. Ignez was an illegitimate daughter of Peter de Castro, grand-son of D. Sancho the Brave. The prince D. Peter was inveigled into a passion for Ignez. His passion was too violent not to be perceived by Constança, who nevertheless concealed her disgust, and showed towards Ignez the same inclination: but she did not avert her eyes from her, thinking that thus she prevented the misfortunes, which could arise from the passion of her husband. This reciprocity made Constança pine away and gave occasion to her death (1345).

The remembrance of his wife remaining buried under the grave-stone together with her ashes, D. Peter, as he some time after swore, contracted a second

marriage with Ignez, with whom he lived at the palace of Coimbra. The marriage of the prince was not well known to the public. The favourites of the king, Alvaro Gonçaves, Peter Coelho and James Lopes Pacheco, represented to him, that the public welfare required that the prince either should marry, or should declare, whether he had married Ignez. Peter manly rejected the proposals of a second marriage.

Those whose interest it was to get rid of this unfortunate woman, took advantage of that opportunity to state to the king the dangerous consequences that might attend such a connection; insinuating, that she was proud and ambitious; in which she was supported by her brothers, who had both great power amongst the people: that the *infant* Ferdinand, son of Constança, would undoubtedly fall a victim to her ambition: that the welfare of his people demanded that he should make Ignez feel, that heaven had never intended her to be elevated to the throne: that even had her birth not been objectionable, it was necessary that Portugal

should seek an honourable and useful alliance; which end, most certainly, was not attained by the connection with the house of Castro, who were only commoners. By such many other persuasive arguments, Afonso allowed himself to be convinced of the necessity of humbling the pride of the ill-fated Ignez.

Gonçalves, Coelho and Pacheco were her bitterest enemies. These three ruffians, thinking themselves secure by the king's protection, meditated the dark design of murdering the lovely Ignez: they accordingly communicated the plot to Afonso. The king consented, considering it a necessary sacrifice for public safety, welfare of the state, and to ensure a legal succession to the crown.

The queen Brites, mother to the prince D. Peter, and D. Gonçalo Pereira, archbishop of Braga, and some other persons of rank, anxiously wished to save Ignez; and they agreed to warn the prince: but he looked on this advice, as a stratagem to induce him to separate himself from Ignez; not thinking it possible that so barbarous a measure could

be in serious contemplation. The king set out from Montemor, and went to Coimbra. The *infant* was absent in a hunting-party at the time the king arrived in the town; but Ignez having heard of Afonso's design, went out with her children, and met him at the gates of her palace; she threw herself at his feet, bathed them with tears, and entreated for mercy; at the same time presenting him his grand-children, who clung about his knees, screaming and begging for their mother's life. Afonso, at such a distressing scene, was unable to execute his savage design, and turned from them, shocked at the barbarity of the deed he had been on the point of perpetrating: but Alvaro, Coelho and Pacheco reproached the king, who, no longer beholding the affecting distress of Ignez, yielded to their entreaties, and commanded them to give the fatal blow. Accordingly, they went to the palace, and stabbed the unfortunate princess.

Thus fell the lovely Ignez de Castro, a victim to the false policy of a set of barbarians.

War between D. Peter and his father.—

D. Peter, on his return from the chase, learned the full extent of his misery; and after some time having recovered from the first pangs of the heart-rending anguish he suffered, he turned his whole attention to sally out his revenge upon the monsters. The project was not easy to execute, for the assassins were under the protection of the king. He however was determined on revenge, and his first measures were to assemble his party, and proceed to lay waste the northern provinces. He next advanced upon the city of Porto with the intention of taking it: but Peter having been informed, that the archbishop of Braga was in the city, and had determined to perish under its ruins rather than surrender, he gave up his intention through motives of gratitude; for it was the archbishop who had warned him of the fate that waited Ignez. Afonso now felt the sad consequences of his ill-judged and cruel policy.

Such was the state of affairs, when the queen went in search of her son, and

represented to him the horrors of a civil war; as also, that by such means he would reduce to the most deplorable condition a kingdom, which would shortly be his own. These arguments had but little effect on Peter, who would not hear of peace, unless Alvaro, Coelho and Pacheco, were delivered up to him. Afonso refused to comply with this demand: yet the country was in a dreadful confusion; and each joining the party that best suited his interests, seemed to threaten the whole kingdom with the most horrid of all calamities, that of a general civil war.

At length it was proposed to banish the assassins, and Peter consented: and thus peace and tranquillity were re-established.

Descendence of D. Afonso IV. — D. Afonso had by D. Brites, daughter of D. Sancho IV, of Castile:

D. Peter, successor to the throne, was born at Coimbra in 1320.

D. Mary, wife of D. Afonso XI of Castile.

D. Eleanor, married to D. Peter IV of Arragon.

D. PETER,

THE CRUEL,

(1357 — 1367).

Character of D. Peter. — Laws. — Capital punishment of Alvaro Gonçalves and Peter Coelho. — D. Peter swore to have been married to Ignez. — The corpse of Ignez is removed to Alcobaça. — Cruelties of D. Peter. — D. Peter denied to assist the king of Castile. — Descendence of D. Peter.

Character of D. Peter. — Peter did in effect punish too rigorously crimes, and was so much pleased with it, that, without allowing any space of time, he himself acted frequently the executioner. If D. Peter is worthy of praises, it is because he did cause the laws to be observed both by little and great ones; for the laws, which are kept but by the mean set of people, look like cobwebs, which seized but small insects. It must

he said, that his severity tended not to heap up treasures, but the property of the executed was liberally given by him to well-deserving men.

Just by his great severity, Peter was really endowed with very eminent liberality. When he dressed himself, he often ordered his *valets de chambre* not to buckle his belt, because he wished to have his hands and arms at liberty to reward the worthy persons. He used to say, that a king, who spent the day without having therein performed some good action, was unworthy of his dignity. He ordered to manufacture every year a great number of gold and silver cups, which he rewarded the services of his subjects with. He gave to many noblemen's children great yearly pensions, in order not to disagree from the virtues of their forefathers.

D. Peter was most given up to literature, and composed good verses for that time, some of which can be seen in *cancioneiro* of Rezende.

He held once the cortes.

Laws. — Peter's laws were too much

austere. He forbade advocates, because he thought that they served but to forward the processes, and to make them last longer with sophistical reasons. This remedy was, however, fruitless, because the inconvenience was not in them. The persons, who managed the roman law, were accused, and this was justified; the contrary of what it ought to be: but this demanded a more perfected logic than that of those times.

D. Peter sentenced pain of death and confiscation of goods and property against the magistrates, who prolonged the law-suits or were suborned. This law was infringed by one of his most confident *desembargadores*: the king dismissed him upon the spot, and banished him from the court. He prohibited his subjects, under pain of being scourged for the first time, and beheaded for the second, from buying or selling on trust the objects of luxury.

Peter issued many other severe laws, and also many salutary ones.

His rigour, indeed, infusing a great terror, repressed licentiousness, and gave

to the kingdom a certain tranquillity. Citizens and countrymen were pleased with the assurance they enjoyed, and the certainty of losing no fruit of their labour. Thus a peace of ten years could spread its beneficial influence throughout the kingdom. The overplus of the national products was envied to the foreign nations, from whence came great riches. The arrival of the foreign commodities engendered, it is true, fresh necessities; but these necessities gave rise to greater efforts, and increased the production.

Capital punishment of Alvaro Gonçalves and Peter Coelho. — As soon as D. Peter began to reign, he turned his thoughts to revenge the murderers of D. Iñez de Castro, who had taken refuge in Castile. This behaviour was over blamable; because in the pact he had entered into with his father, he had sworn to forgive them.

He next asked the king of Castile to deliver them up. His request was granted; that is, an exchange was made of them for four criminals, who had sought their safety out of Castile in Portugal.

Pacheco escaped. Gonçalves and Coelho were seized and delivered to Peter at Santarem. On their arrival there, the king ordered them to be thrown into a dismal dungeon, and soon after they were put to the torture; but all that cruelty could invent was insufficient to make them declare any thing. After torturing, for a length of time, these miserable wretches without success, they were conducted to the scaffold, which had been erected in front of the royal palace. Peter had the satisfaction to witness, with the utmost composure, one of the most horrible executions ever beheld by the people of Portugal. The hearts of the culprits, whilst alive, were cut of their bodies; one had his taken out at the breast, and the other through the back: they were then burnt, and their ashes scattered to the wind.

D. Peter swore to have been married to D. Ignez. — Four years were elapsed after the accession of Peter to the throne, when he determined to make public his marriage with Ignez and proclaimed her queen of Portugal. He assembled at Cantanhede the principal noblemen of his court, and

before them swore with all the formalities to have married Ignez at Bragança. Three days after, D. Gil, D. Stephen Lobato and others, swore to have been present at the ceremony of the marriage.

Afterwards, this clandestine marriage was divulged, and at the same time was published a bull, by which D. Peter was permitted to marry any relation. Notwithstanding this, many people did not give any credit to his lawful match.

The corpse of Ignez is removed to Alcobaca.—D. Peter resolved on giving to the world the last document of his love to Ignez, proclaiming her queen even after dead. He ordered two handsome tombs of white marble to be erected in the monastery of Alcobaca, one for Ignez, the other for himself. After he called together at St. Clara of Coimbra all the noblemen of the kingdom, and ordered the corpse of Ignez to be removed from the grave; and this corpse being placed upon a throne, every one kissed her hand. The ceremony being over, it was conveyed with great pomp to Alcobaca. The road was on both sides lined with people hold-

ing lighted tapers: and although the distance is seventeen leagues, most of the nobility and gentlemen attended the funeral on foot, in long mourning cloaks. The body having reached Alcobaça, her hand was again kissed.

This sumptuous solemnity being finished, the remains were deposited in the magnificent tomb, which was reserved for them.

Cruelties of D. Peter. — The whole reign of D. Peter was a series of acts of severe justice, often committed precipitantly. We can say that some of them were of cruelty. Neither laymen nor ecclesiastics shunned his rigour; and if it was said to him, that he ought to leave the ecclesiastics to the judgement of their prelates and vicars, he answered that, being placed upon a scaffold, were left to Jesus Christ, who was their vicar, and would give justice to them.

D. Peter denied to assist the king of Castile. — Besides the pact respecting the mutual delivery of the criminals, the kings of Portugal and Castile had entered into a treaty, in which they agreed to assist

themselves mutually against their enemies. The cruelties of Peter I of Castile drove his people into open rebellion, and the *infant* Henry, his illegitimate brother, was proclaimed king. Peter went out of Castile, and, having reached Coruche, sent to acquaint Peter therewith, and to request his protection. Peter refused the demands of the king of Castile, and scarcely consented to travel through his kingdom to Galicia. From here he departed to England. After this event, a treaty of peace and friendship was, by entreaty of Henry, made between the two kingdoms.

Descendence of D. Peter. — D. Peter had by D. Constança :

D. Ferdinand, who succeeded his father, was born in 1345.

D. Mary, wife of Ferdinand *infant* of Arragon.

By D. Ignez de Castro he had D. John, D. Diniz and D. Brites.

By a mistress, named Tereza Lawrence, a noble woman of Galicia, he had D. John, grand-master of the military order of Aviz, and after king of Portugal, who was born in 1357.

D. FERDINAND I,

THE HANDSOME,

(1367 — 1383).

Character of D. Ferdinand. — Flourishing state of Portugal in the beginning of this reign. — First war between Portugal and Castile. — Marriage of the king to Eleanor Telles. — Second war. — Tragical death of Mary Telles. — The queen attempts the death of the grand-master of -Aviz. — Descendence of D. Ferdinand.

*C*haracter of D. Ferdinand and the queen. — When D. Ferdinand gave up to the management of the affairs of his kingdom, he displayed great understanding and vivacity; but his spirit was more active than profound, and his imagination sharper than strong. He easily formed designs, and likewise put them into execution. Obstacles did not hinder him, and he was not scrupulous with respect to the mora-

lity of means ; what he desired only, was to succeed in his schemes , which did not fail, in general, for the sake of difficulties in their execution, but on account of his inconstancy.

His vanity made him to slight the wise opinions of his counsellors ; he confided more in his penetration than in that of those who surrounded him. By the means of his dexterity he thought to be able to deceive a long time the neighbouring kings. Without the least deference towards his allies, he infringed the alliances, contracted others with their enemies, and was always ready to take oaths and violate them.

Ferdinand was fond of the women, and let them take a great ascendancy upon his will and decisions. It was of no importance to him about their dignity or quality, using his daughter's name to satisfy his political projects. Five times the hand of D. Brites was offered in marriage, and as many more it was sacrificed to new combinations. This king was, indeed, the symbol of inconstancy, he was one of the kings, who defiled more

the shining series of the portuguese monarchs.

It was not only on account of his too great instability, that D. Ferdinand ought to have been deprived of the crown. He was also vilely ruled by the queen, an ambitious woman, able to tread under foot the most sacred laws and the most just considerations, when she wanted to satisfy her unbridled ambition. The infinite crimes of this infamous woman will be seen during the present reign, it will be seen, how she shamefully poured poison into the most innocent lives, and made tyranny to triumph through the most unrighteous wickedness. Ferdinand wanted energy to oppose her perverseness.

The gentleness of D. Ferdinand towards the people, his prodigality and meekness, explain in some measure, how this king was dearer to his subjects, than it was to be expected from a prince, whose faults were so fatal to the nation. The unhappiness, which vexed Portugal during this reign, arose from his character, which

put the kingdom upon the very brink of suffering the strange yoke.

◀ We must here say, that the severe posterity only recollects the frailty of the monarch, the instability of his mind, his foolishness and loves. But D. Ferdinand played also the part of legislator; and, in this quality, his acts would be sufficient to make conspicuous any reign. He assembled the cortes five times.

If D. Ferdinand was a moderate man and of a medium prudence, he could spend his days peacefully, supporting his crown with grandeur, and the prosperity of his people might augment. It was even possible, that the maritime genius of the portuguese, which had already appeared in the reign of D. Afonso IV, would be displayed, and that they would enter that course of discoveries, although it were not with the eagerness, with which they were inspired by the popular reign, which followed, so rich in glory and examples.

Flourishing state of Portugal in the beginning of this reign. — D. Ferdinand commenced his reign, being possessed of

immense sums, which had been amassed by his predecessors. Besides this, the revenues of the state amounted to about two thousand five hundred *contos*. The revenues of the custom houses of Lisbon and Porto were so considerable, that the historian Fernão Lopes believed to amount upon an average, to about five hundred *contos*.

Trade attracted to Lisbon great numbers of foreigners; there were here genoese, lombards, milanese, biscayners and others. Every nation possessed in this city a great number of houses, which served as warehouses. The foreigners enjoyed many privileges, which were an important part of the state's revenues. Change was established, and considerable exportations and importations forwarded circulation. The principal objects of exportation were wine, oil and salt.

In the harbour of Lisbon there were often four hundred and fifty merchant ships, foreign and portuguese. The affluence of so many foreigners seemed even dangerous in a city, then without walls, and on this account infantry or cavalry were put on

duty to maintain the securance of the populace.

But the inconstant character of the king dispersed all these advantages.

First war between Portugal and Castile. — D. Peter of Castile, aided by England, returned home; but his brother killed him with his own sword in the fields of Montiel. Although the memory of Peter was generally hateful, many noblemen delivered to D. Ferdinand the places, of which they were commanders. D. Ferdinand laid claim to the crown of Castile, founding his pretensions on his being the great grand-son of a king of Castile.

Henry entered Portugal, and subdued several towns. The pope believed he ought to interfere; and, through his mediation, a peace was agreed to; the principal condition of which was, that D. Ferdinand should marry a daughter of D. Henry.

Marriage of the king to D. Eleanor Telles. — The time appointed for the king's marriage with the princess of Castile, according to the treaty, was fast approaching, when D. Ferdinand clandes-

tinely espoused D. Eleanor Telles de Menezes, who divorced from her husband John Lawrence da Cunha. The public desapprobation soon became evident, and at length burst forth into an open rebellion. Three thousand armed men appeared at the gates of the palace, at whose head was a tailor, called Fernão Vasques, who daringly spoke the sentiments of the populace to the king; telling him, that he disgraced the crown he wore, and that Eleanor was unworthy of sharing it, both on account of her birth and conduct. The populace spoke of Eleanor in terms of the bitterest reproach. Vasques was beheaded. D. Eleanor obtained high offices and dignities for all those, whom she considered disposed to support her in case of a reverse (1372).

Second war. — After this, D. Ferdinand entered into a confederacy with the duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III, king of England. This duke was married to a daughter of the late king of Castile; thereupon he laid claim to this crown. Henry could not tolerate, that the king of Portugal would ally with his competitor against him; and, before the arrival of

the english troops, passed the frontier, was approaching Lisbon, and established himself at the convent of St. Francis.

The pope compromised the differences between the two princes. The principal conditions of the treaty of peace were: that D. Ferdinand should treat the english like his own enemies; that John Fernandes Andeiro should be banished from Portugal (1373).

Third war. — Henry being dead, the inconsiderate Ferdinand formed the design of commencing war, foolishly persuaded, that he would be more successful against D. John, than he had been against his father. He ordered Andeiro, who resided in England, to form an alliance with the duke of Lancaster and his brother the earl of Cambridge against Castile.

The king of Castile, being conscious of this alliance and the preparations he made in Portugal against him, also prepared himself to resist any invasion, which he continually waited upon, and war was declared. The english troops, headed by the earl of Cambridge, arrived at Portugal. After several actions, in which no

Portugal, and her husband should take the title of king of Portugal; but if at this time existed a child of Brites, this child should inherit the crown, and D. Eleanor should be regent during the minority of him (1383). This marriage was a source of calamities, as we will see shortly after.

Tragical death of D. Mary Telles. —

D. John, the first born of D. Ignez de Castro, resided at the court of his brother D. Ferdinand: beloved by him and by the queen Eleanor, he was happy, when he married D. Mary sister to the queen. The latter conceived the most unpardonable jealousy and hatred against her. The queen's detestation reached to such a pitch, that she at length formed the horrid design of destroying her. Eleanor had no male issue, and the king, her husband, was sickly and infirm; so that she foresaw her loss of the royal authority by the death of D. Ferdinand, and that the crown would pass to D. John, and by these means this hated sister would ascend to that very dignity, which she herself then enjoyed. These considerations were more:

than her ambition could endure, and served to strengthen her in the detestable plan she had projected. Eleanor, to carry forward her design, pretended ignorance of the *infant's* marriage with her sister, and proposed to him to marry her only daughter Brites, that he might secure to himself the succession to the crown.

Ambition shook the noble sentiments of the *infant*, who turned all his thoughts to abandon his wife, of whom he was till now passionately fond. The wicked queen, seeing her scheme to succeed, sent for D. John, and told him, that she betrayed him and loved another. These devilish suggestions made an agreeable echo in the ear of the *infant*, because they put before him the glittering aspect of a throne. Dazzled, therefore, by the lustre of a crown, D. John gives attention to them, and, in the violence of passion, he performed the most horrid crime. He assassinates his wife.

The queen, on hearing of her sister's assassination, affected to be deeply grieved at her melancholy fate; she instantly went to the king (who was ignorant of all) and

threw herself at his feet, demanding that he would revenge the death of her unfortunate sister. Notwithstanding this, Eleanor shortly after interceded with Ferdinand for D. John's pardon; which being granted, he returned to court. The *infant* finding, that the queen made no further mention of his marriage with the *infant* Brites, began to open his eyes, and spoke to the queen; receiving but evasive answers, was thoroughly convinced of the whole perfidy practised by the queen to draw him into her snare. He left the court, and retired to Castile.

The queen attempts the death of the grand-master of Aviz. — Eleanor, thrown into the career of vices, lost all the reverences towards heaven and regard to the world. Her attachment to Andeiro was at the brink of causing the death of D. John, grand-master of the order of Aviz. Eleanor, considering that he was perhaps the only one, who would undertake to revenge the affront she made to the honour of his brother, forged false letters, and laid to the *infant* charges of correspondence with the king of Castile:

and the *infant* was committed to prison.

The same night of this imprisonment, the queen made an edict with the false signature of the king, on which the *infant* was ordered to be off hand beheaded. But the falsity was discovered, and the *infant* released.

Descendence of D. Ferdinand.—D. Ferdinand had by D. Eleanor an only child, D. Brites. He had, not by marriage, a daughter, who espoused an illegitimate son of Henry II of Castile.

INTERREGNUM,

(1383 — 1385).

D. JOHN OF AVIZ, NUNO ALVARES PEREIRA AND JOHN DAS REGRAS,

Three heroes save Portugal from the yoke of Castile. — The queen approved of the proclamation of the castilian king. — Death of Andeiro. Popularity of the grand-master. — The grand-master is chosen regent. — Entrance of the king of Castile in Santarem. — The queen attempts the death of her son-in-law. — Battle of Atoleiros. — Siege of Lisbon. — Conspiracy. — Cortes of Coimbra.

Three heroes save Portugal from the yoke of Castile. — On the death of D. Ferdinand, the portuguese monarchy remained exposed to the most imminent danger. There was not any one who could lawfully put on the diadem. The king of Castile, who deemed indisputable his rights to succes-

sion, would break the articles of the treaty he had made with his father-in-law, and kept in custody the *infants* Diniz and Ferdinand, sons of D. Ignez de Castro. Portugal was, therefore, about to see her liberty to expire, which liberty had been so chargeable to the first monarchs. Invaded by the forces of Castile, she saw imminent her servitude; but to vindicate that liberty, rose up three portuguese heros, D. John, grand-master of Aviz, Nuno Alvares Pereira and John das Regras, among whom there were union, valour, activity, resolution, patriotism, and common principles and interests.

The grand-master of Aviz and Alvares Pereira will always occupy an honourable place in the annals of history, as well by their intimate friendship, as by their great courage. John das Regras was one of the renowned men of this time. He was a consummate speaker, and his words were instrumental in maintaining the liberty of his country. In effect, a wise man is sometimes more able to fix the destinies of a nation, than numerous armies and capable generals. States are oftener lost

for want of good advice than for that of undaunted commanders.

The queen approved of the proclamation of the castilian king. — After the death of D. Ferdinand, the queen D. Eleanor took into her own hands the discharges of the duties of regent. The king of Castile ordered the *infants* John and Diniz to be arrested, and dispatched an ambassador to Eleanor, desiring her to have him proclaimed king of Portugal. In consequence of which, orders were sent throughout the kingdom, in compliance with D. John's commands. But the moment he was about to be proclaimed, the people did not consent to.

If the king of Castile did not take in custody the *infant* D. John, he would now be enumerated in the catalogue of the kings of Portugal, on account of his great popularity.

Death of Andeiro. Popularity of the grand-master. — The favour of the queen towards John Fernandes Andeiro thwarted the views of the defenders of liberty. The grand-master went straight to the palace, and even here dispatched him.

By this time the whole of Lisbon was in riot. One of the pages of the *infant* ran about the city, crying out, that his master's life was in danger, and that he was in the queen's palace. All the people armed themselves, on hearing of D. John's situation, and would have forced the palace-gates, to rescue him, had not the *infant* presented himself at the window. The grand-master, finding that the mass of the populace was in his favour, left the palace amidst the shouts and the acclamations of the populace, who followed him, and hailed him the father and protector of liberty, the only remedy against tyranny.

The grand-master is chosen regent. — A few days after, it was reported that D. John I, king of Castile, marched against Portugal with a very large army. The *infant*, who till now had dissemblingly refused to accept the government, agreed to the entreaties of his partisans, and was chosen for regent and defender of the kingdom. And in order to plainly show the sincerity of his meanings, he ordered, that the portrait of the *infant's*

John and Diniz in fetters might be painted on the standards.

Entrance of the king of Castile into Santarem.—The king of Castile penetrated into Portugal, possessed himself of some places, which his commanders willingly delivered him, and entered Santarem, where the queen resided. It was agreed to by them, that the king of Castile should assume the regency during the political movements, after which the queen should be reinstated in the plenitude of her former authority.

The queen attempts the death of her son-in-law.—The concord between the king of Castile and his mother-in-law was not very lasting. The queen was already weary to obey. Then took place an event, which made the two princes show their mutual enmity. Eleanor planned out a plot, the principal victim of which ought to be the king of Castile. But it was discovered, and D. Eleanor was confined in a monastery at Tordesilhas, wherein she finished her days. Such was the end of the queen of Portugal, D. Eleanor Telles de Menezes, woman, indeed, of a manly spirit, but

without circumspection to rule it. She always shewed inclinations little honest, and was another example, that women, on account of their indiscretions, are often the ruin of republics and the subversion of empires.

Battle of Atoleiros. — The king of Castile waited for the arrival of his fleet, to besiege Lisbon both by sea and land. In the province of Alemtejo all was full of fright: but Nuno, who knew how to refrain the pride of castilians, was appointed governor of that province, and went to meet them, in spite of their incomparably greater numbers. Peter Alvares Pereira, brother of Nuno, was the enemies' general. The two armies came to an engagement, and the castilians were worsted. This battle is called the battle of Atoleiros, a name derived from that of the place, in which it was fought.

Siege of Lisbon. — The king received no sooner information, that the fleet drew near, than he marched with his army upon Lisbon, and laid siege to it. In short, the besieged were reduced to a most miserable condition; hunger was so

sharp, that unclean animals were looked upon as an excellent nicety. There was no remedy. The regent was deprived of recourses. He ordered the useless mouths, as old men, women, children and diseased, to go out from the city; and as the castilians repelled them inhumanly, it was a dreadful sight, to observe these unfortunate and innocent people hurt by enemies and friends. Here are the consequences of war, in which the most detestable vices usurp the agreeable title of virtue, and the most barbarous actions put on the mask of necessity.

In so distressed a situation on the part of the portuguese, the castilians raised the siege, being obliged by an epidemy, which began to rage with great fury. The king returned back to his states, with intention of renewing the war the next year with greater strength and activity.

Conspiracy. — The grand-master was on the point of being the victim of a conspiracy contrived by the king of Castile. The commander of Torres Vedras was to give shelter to the conspirers in his town, if any circumstance required it.

John de Baeza and Garcia de Valdez took upon themselves the perpetration of the murder. In short, the regent was acquainted with all. The plotters withdrew to Torres Vedras; none but Valdez was seized and executed. The commander of Torres Vedras unpleasantly saw the failure of the undertaking; and as vengeance is oft-times the consolation and relief of villanous men, he ordered the hands and noses of six portuguese prisoners to be cut off, and sent them out in this state to the regent. He was on the very brink of doing as much to six castilian prisoners; but his violence of passion growing cooler, he desisted from such a cruelty, and thus attracted the heart of every one.

Cortes of Coimbra. — In 1385 the cortes were held at Coimbra as to the choice of a king. John das Regras had been charged with making a speech, determining who lawfully ought to ascend the portuguese throne. The three states of the kingdom being assembled, that able orator rose up, and made a long speech, the substance of which is as follows:

« D. Brites is excluded from the succession, because she is not a legitimate daughter to D. Ferdinand; she was born during the life of John Lawrence, husband of D. Eleanor: and although she was legitimate, she was excluded, because her husband, having broken the treaty, wherein the succession was arranged, has thus also forfeited his claim. The sons of D. Ignez de Castro, being illegitimate, have no right to the crown; and, even if they had, they are unworthy of inheriting the throne, for having absented themselves from the kingdom, and having born arms against her. The marriage D. Peter published after the death of his father, is evidently false. In consequence, the kingdom is without a legal heir, and the cortes have a right to chose a king. We should, therefore, appoint a king of illustrious blood, approved valour and great love towards the portuguese. All these qualities are to be found in the utmost degree in the *infant* D. John, grand-master of the order of Aviz.»

This is not the place adapted for the examination of this speech.

The victorious eloquence of the speaker caused all the opinions to converge: and immediately the clergy, nobility and people, after intreating him and pressing him to consent to their ardent desires, proclaimed the regent king of Portugal by the name of D. John I.

PERIOD THE SECOND,

(1385 — 1581).

JOHN'S DYNASTY,

(1385 — 1580).

D. JOHN I,

OF GOOD MEMORY,

(1385 — 1433).

Character of D. John I. — Connections between Portugal and England. — Battle of Trancoso. — Famous battle of Aljubarrota. — Battle of Valverde. — Siege of Coria. — Arrival of the duke of Lancaster in Portugal. — The king of Portugal and the duke of Lancaster enter Leon. — Peace. — Capture of Ceuta. — Descendence of D. John I.

*C*haracter of D. John I. — One of the greatest monarchs, who occupied the portuguese throne, was D. John I, a very

religious, valiant, liberal and clement prince. We have seen him displaying all his abilities and warlike genius, to avoid the ruin of Portugal, the loss of his independence; and now, sceptre in hand and crown on the head, no one shall see his truly royal energy to grow weak, till at length, on the plains of Aljubarrota, he will decide with his invincible sword the question of his country's liberty.

The portuguese, after vanquishing their adversaries, thus laying the ground-work of their liberty, stimulated by the martial inspirations of their king, will wage war against the enemies of their religion to the centre of their lands, not leaving them peaceable even beyond the Streight of Gibraltar.

Though arms were his element, John I gave forth very useful laws, and ordered to translate the code of Justinian. He held the cortes twenty four times, thus identifying himself with the nation. He obliged himself, at the time of his accession to the throne, neither to declare war, nor make peace, without previously consulting the states; and also not to do

any important thing without listening to the voice of his counsellors.

By the influence of so great a monarch, the clergy; that, a long time ago, had striven against the royalty, did think it was just to contribute also to the expenses of the state.

D. John admired the learned, and particularly the great Vasco de Lobeira, author of the *historia de Amadis de Gaula*.

Lastly, D. John was one of those men, to whom history chides but ambition, which he could so well hide, that it seemed against his will to ascend the throne, after which he did ambitiously seek.

This king caused the magnificent monastery of Batalha to be built, to fulfil the vow he had made for the victory of Aljubarrota. He substituted the era of Cæsar to that of Christ.

Connections between Portugal and England. Commerce, frequent communications, need of foreign assistance, marriages between the royal families, early established connections between Portugal and England. Commercial relationship are betimely observed between the two na-

tions. The commercial treaty of 1308 supposed a preceding one between the portuguese and english traders, and allowed to the former passports and privileges to carry on traffic in England, to travel there freely, to enter and to go out, on condition of introducing no prohibited commodities and paying the accustomed duties. The treaty of 1308 seems to have been the basis and rule of the commercial transactions between Portugal and England.

The kings of England did persevere in this friendship, and did take under their protection the portuguese merchants, their vessels, merchandise and goods. In 1358, the traders of the maritime towns of Portugal, chiefly Lisbon and Porto, made with the king of England a covenant, by which the vessels of each nation were permitted to enter without obstacle the havens of the other. At the same time the portuguese were permitted to fish in the seas of England, paying the accustomed rights.

The treaties were renewed when D. Ferdinand ascended the throne. These new conventions invigorated the ancient treaty; for they repeated it textually.

After the accession of D. John I to the throne, the communications between the two kingdoms, the mutual relationship of the royal families, became more and more frequent. The ancient treaty of commerce and alliance of 1372, which was only an amplification of the preceding, was renewed in 1386. The marriage of D. John to the daughter of the duke of Lancaster sealed these ties of friendship with the crown of England, strengthened the different treaties, which existed between the portuguese and english.

None of these transactions showed pre-
vailment of one state with respect to the other. The inequality between the two powers was not great at this time. England, though larger and more peopled, did not occupy the elevated position it acquired afterwards. If Portugal was less and more thinly peopled, this was sufficiently counterbalanced by her situation in the extremity of Europe, by the advantages arising from a long tract of the coast, by the progressive, seldom interrupted augmentation of the people's force and activity, and by the presence of a mo-

narch they had chosen, a monarch worthy of the throne. It there could not be a prince less fit to give the advantages of the people, or the rights of the throne to any foreign sovereign, though he were the most powerful.

Battle of Trancoso.—Immediately on the accession of D. John to the crown, the spaniards entered the province of Beira, where they committed every species of enormities. The city of Viseo was plundered and reduced to ashes: but when the enemy was on their return to Spain with a rich booty, the portuguese met them, retook the plunder, and routed them utterly.

Famous battle of Aljubarrota.—The king of Castile, sensible of the ill success of the battle of Trancoso, entered Portugal with a large army. He laid siege to Elvas, and raised it after committing hideous cruelties. He penetrated the province of Beira, where he drove all before him with fire and sword: he took Celorico, levelled Trancoso with the ground, and possessed himself of Leiria. The king of Portugal joined at Abrantes

his army to that of the high-constable Nuno Alvares Pereira, and both went in quest of the castilians; and on the thirteenth of august 1385, they encamped on the commons of Aljubarróta. There was a great disparity of numbers between the two armies.

The portuguese and spaniards joined battle with equal courage. The slaughter was very great on both sides. The vanguard of the portuguese army was unable to resist any longer the over powering numbers of the enemy, and gave ground backward with great havoc. The king of Portugal, who had till now remained in the rear-guard, perceiving the loss of the battle to be imminent, quitted his place, set the lance upon the rest, and advanced crying out: « Comrades, follow your king who carries you to the way of triumph. » Uttering these words he began to fight, and spread horror and devastation wheresoever he drove: and thus the fortune of the battle was changed. The fugitive returned to the battle, the fearful resumed courage, the battalions assembled, and charged furiously

the castilians. These made off, leaving the field and roads covered with the dead; and the persecution would not cease, had not night come to interrupt it.

Such was the famous battle of Aljubarrota, where the flower of the spanish nobility perished, and where the portuguese obtained an indelible fame.

Battle of Valverde. — The castilian chiefs, who commanded places in Portugal in the name of the king of Castile, abandoned them at the mercy of the portuguese. As soon as the constable went to his province, he levied a small army, crossed the Guadiana, and entered Castile. The portuguese soldiers, impelled by an untameable fury, laid waste the country, and committed horrid acts of cruelty. The portuguese army was near Valverde, when the people came and told the constable, that the enemies were so numerous, that they were like the herbs of the field. « That is good — answered Pereira — would to God that the whole forces of Castile should be here together to at once overcome them, and thus our triumph would be more glorious. In effect, the disparity of the two

armies was still greater than in Aljubarrota.

The battle commenced. After much contention, fortune obeyed to the best arm. The castilians retired, leaving slain on the field of battle their general, the grand-master of the order of St. James. The portuguese pursued them, while the light of day permitted it, and laden with booty returned to the kingdom with the head of the castilian general. This battle was fought in october 1385.

Siege of Coria. — After this very glorious expedition, the constable joined the king, who was then employed in besieging Chaves; which place shortly capitulated. After this both went into Castile, and laid siege to Coria. This place was well supplied with provisions, warlike stores and troops; and as the portuguese brought no machines to batter the walls, and the ladders were very little, they wasted much time, and many died squashed by the stones thrown upon them. The portuguese conducted themselves during this siege with great stoutness or rather temerity.

D. John was compelled to raise the siege, and said: « I feel the want of the knights of the round-table. » « We want no knights resembling those of the round-table — replied with liberty Mem Rodrigues de Vasconcellos; — we want the good king Arthur, who never wronged his knights. » « Arthur — said the king coming to himself again — was one of the round-table, and comparable to any of you. » It is remarkable and worthy of praise the liberty, which the king and his knights reproached themselves with. The siege being raised, they traversed the frontiers.

Arrival of the duke of Lancaster in Portugal. — The duke of Lancaster, becoming acquainted with the progresses of D. John, thought that he would never again have a more favourable opportunity for renewing his claim to the crown of Castile than that now offered. He equipped a large fleet, where he embarked with his wife, and daughters, Philippa and Catharine, and as many troops as he could collect. Arriving at Portugal, he held an interview with the king, with whom he

entered into a confederacy, according to which they ought to give mutual assistance. It was also agreed the marriage of D. John to Philippa, daughter of the duke.

The king of Portugal and the duke of Lancaster enter Leon. — Soon after this the princes rushed by force into the territory of Leon, where the people experienced the mischievous effects of war, being unable to oppose the arms of the portuguese, whose sentiments of emulation spurred their natural audacity. They laid the siege to Villalobos, that shortly capitulated. On this occasion the exploits of Rui Mendes and Gonçalo Vasques were so signalizing, that the duke said : « Would to God that my question could be decided by the means of a single combat : the two heros Mendes and Vasques could obtain a good result by it. » The king and the duke felt, however, the little effect of their progress in the enemies' lands. The english, unaccustomed to the heat of the climate, died in great numbers. All these circumstances made the army anxious to have

done with the enterprise, and obliged the king and the duke to quit Spain.

Peace.—The king of Castile proposed to the duke articles of peace, which were accepted. One of them was, that D. Henry, son of the king, should marry D. Catharine daughter of the duke. The king of Portugal approved of this agreement. The duke of Lancaster retired to his country. The war continued till the year 1403, in which a perpetual peace was agreed to, when D. John II reigned under the regence of Catharine his mother, wife to Henry III and daughter-in-law to John I, both already deceased.

Capture of Ceuta.—The war against Castile being over, the *infants* wished [to perform heroic achievements so as to merit the honour of being knighted. They requested to be employed for that purpose in an expedition against some foreign power, and chose the place of Ceuta. The king was much pleased at the desire his sons expressed to deserve previously such marks of distinction; and approved of their scheme.

The day of the departure approached, when suddenly the plague began to rage

in the capital with great fury: the queen became infected, and after a few days died. On this distressing event, the people endeavoured to persuade the king to abandon the enterprise, representing the queen's death as an ill-omen; but D. John was too fixed in his resolution to be easily tempted to give it up, and instead of so doing, he pressed every one to expediate the preparations.

The fleet set sail, and anchored in the roadsted of Ceuta. This place was commanded by Salabensalá. At first landed the *infants* Henry and Edward, and even on the shore a dreadful carnage commenced. The infidels fought daringly in the defence of their country and alkoran: the valour of the portuguese. spurred by resistance, committed temerities; and the shore was already covered with slain. The saracens were continually relieved by the troops sent out from the place; but, notwithstanding this, they gave ground, and the christians followed them so closely, that the moors had no time to shut the gates before their enemies entered. The moors took refuge in the castle. D. John

determined to assault the castle, and all was ready for this; but being informed, that the moors had forsaken it, he ordered a portuguese flag to be hoisted up.

The following day, the principal mosque having been converted into a church, the king, his sons and all the nobility, having heard mass in order to thank Heaven for the favourable issue of the expedition, proceeded to the ceremonies of knighting the princes. This ceremony being ended, the valiant count of Alcoutim, D. Peter de Menezes, was appointed governor, and they came home.

The celebrity of the victory, the portuguese had just obtained, filled Africa with terror, Europe with astonishment, and made a great bustle all over the world (1415).

Descendence of D John I — D. John had by Philippa, daughter of the duke of Lancaster :

D. Edward, successor to his father, was born at Viséo in 1381.

D. Henry, duke of Viséo, grand-master of the order of Christ, was born at Porto. We will separatedly speak of the

maritime undertakings of this extraordinary prince.

D. Peter, duke of Coimbra, regent during the nonage of D. Afonso V, was one of the most learned princes of that time. He travelled through almost all Europe.

D. Ferdinand died captive in Barbary as we will relate in the next reign.

D. John, high-constable of Portugal, grand-master of the order of S. James, married his niece Elizabeth, by whom he had D. Brites, who was married to her cousin D. Ferdinand, son of the king D. Edward.

D. Elizabeth married Philippe III, duke of Burgundy and count of Flanders. On his wedding day he created the order of the golden fleece.

Before he married, D. John had by Ignez Peres :

D. Afonso, the first duke of Bragança, married, in 1401, D. Brites, only daughter of the constable Pereira. From this marriage were born : D. Ferdinand, the second duke of Bragança, and D. Elizabeth wife of his uncle D. John.

The third duke of Bragança was D.

Ferdinand; the fourth, D. Jaime; the fifth, D. Theodosius; the sixth, D. John; the seventh, D. Theodosius; the eighth, D. John, who was D. John IV, king of Portugal.

THE INFANT D. HENRY,

THE NAVIGATOR,

Character of D. Henry. — Erection of an observatory. — The ancients did not pass beyond Bojador. — Discovery of the islands Porto Santo, Madeira, Formigas, St. Mary. — Passages of the cape Bojador. — Discovery of the greater part of Açores. — Navigations of Luis de Cadamosto and Antony of Nola. — Discoveries from the death of Henry to that of Afonso V.

Character of Henry. — The infant D. Henry, fond of the mathematical sciences reaped from them many fruits. These sciences hitherto studied with little advantage, because little application was made from their theories, were considerably increased by the sublime intelligence of this wise man, who profitably applied them to navigation. The compass, the astrolabe and other maritime instruments did in his hands prove very useful.

The solitudes of the ocean were the theatre of his scientific prowesses, of

which he wrote a work which time consumed.

Henry attentively considered the commercial advantages arising from the bartering of commodities, if there was beyond the cape Bojador any christian town, or any haven, whither it should be possible to sail. Henry, desiring to keep in awe the mus-sulmans, wanted to be acquainted with their forces beyond the cape Bojador, which were said to be greater, than it was thought ordinarily, and he wished also to know, if there was somewhere about any christian king, who could assist him against them. Finally he desired to introduce in the flock of Christ the sheep, that might miss through those remote countries. All these motives did incite Henry.

Erection of an observatory. — In order more efficaciously to devote himself to study, and carry his designs into execution, Henry quitted the court, and took up his residence in Sagres near Cape S. Vincent. There he erected an observatory, which was the first in Portugal.

His renown flying everywere, wise men of different nations came and assem-

bled in this place, in which a sort of academy was formed. Every thing being ready, the intrepid seamen began to run along the coast of Barbary. In the beginning, the success did not answer to the dangers and expenses; therefore the great prince struggled against numberless difficulties.

The ancients did not pass beyond Bojador.

— The examination of the documents, which antiquity transmitted us, shows clearly, that the ancients did not pass the cape Bojador on the west coast of Africa; although Campomanes, Montesquieu, Gebelin, Goes, Stockler, and many others, extend much further the limits of the ancient geography of this part of the world; most of these writers even think Africa was circumnavigated in very remote times. The chief documents, which we refer ourselves to, are the periples of Hannon, Scylax and Polybius, the tables of Ptolemy, the voyage of the phenicians, related by Herodotus, and that of Eudoxus described by Pomponius Mela and Plinius. The bounds of this book do not bear the

examination of these documents. We will add only:

If these navigations had taken place, Strabo might consider them as fabulous? Scylax might affirm the coast beyond Cerne (a little island near the coast of Morocco) to have not yet been visited, and the sea to be innavigable? Aristotle and Plinius might believe the two temperate zones not to join? Ptolemy might be persuaded, that Africa was a continent, which extended itself southwards, and continued to widen? Polybius might determine, if Africa was, or not, a peninsula? Might the general opinion be, that the torrid zone was uninhabitable? Might the idea prevail that the Atlantic and Indian ocean were disjoined? And lastly, might the opinion of the ancients be so erroneous respecting the extent and figure of the vast peninsula of Africa?

Discovery of the islands Porto-Santo, Madaira, Formigas, St. Mary. — In the year 1412, or perhaps before, the portuguese navigators began to sail along the coast of Africa beyond the cape Não, in order to double the Bojador. John Gonçalves Zarco

and Tristão Vaz Teixeira offer themselves for this purpose. The portuguese sailors did not yet stand off the coast of Africa, when they experienced so dreadful a gale of wind, that they were driven to a desert island; and as they were already without hope of preservation, they named this island Porto-Santo (saint harbour).

From Porto-Santo the people saw at a great distance a thick impenetrable darkness, which constantly hung over the sea. John Gonçalves and Tristão Vaz went on board, directed themselves thither, and made land. It was an island, covered with so dense a wood, that it was impossible to go through it. For this reason the island was named Madeira (wood). (1420?)

Gonçalo Velho Cabral discovered some small islands, which he called Formigas (ants) (1431).

The ensuing year Cabral sailed to the same place, and discovered an island, which he called S. Mary, for having seen it on assumption day. S. Mary was the first island discovered in the archipelago of Açores. These islands were so called

from the great number of hawks, which the first discoverers saw here.

Passage of the cape Bojador. — The efforts of Gil Annes did double the Bojador (1434?). Gil Annes went further towards the south, and cast anchor on a desert coast, whence he came back to Sagres. The *infant* was overjoyed, having at length obtained that which he had so long and so ardently desired. This exploit of Gil Annes was then compared to any of the herculean labours.

Discovery of the greater part of Açores. — A slave, ascending a mountain in the island of St. Mary, saw an other island, and imparted this to his master. He wrote to the *infant*, who upon the spot ordered Gonçalo Velho to go in quest of that island. And as he reached it on the eighth of may, the day of the apparition of the archangel St. Michael, called it S. Michael.

The island Terceira, before called Jesus Christ, received that name, because it was the third, the portuguese discovered in this archipelago.

The islands S. George, Graciosa (graceful), Fayal (a place abundant in beech-

trees), and Pico (top of a mountain), in consequence of their proximity, were probably discovered in the same year (1450?). The first was so called, because it was seen on the twenty-third of april: the second on account of its pleasant aspect: the third on account of the great quantity of beech: the fourth, because a high vulcanic mountain occupies with its base almost the whole island.

Flores (flowers) and Corvo (crow), in virtue of their nearness, were also probably discovered in the same year, and perhaps soon after the preceding.

Navigation of Luis de Cadamosto and Antony de Nola.—Diniz Fernandes reached the river Senegal, so called from the name of a petty king, who inhabited its banks; and passing beyond, he turned a great promontory covered with green: for that cause, he called it cape Verde (green) (1482?).

The venitian Luis de Cadamosto and the genoese Antony de Nola discovered the river Gambia. They sailed a league on the river, combatted against the negroes and set out for Portugal. The fol-

lowing year, Cadamosto and Nola departed again to finish the discovery of the Gambia; but having doubled the cape Branco (white), a tempest overtook them and obliged them to to-and-again ply for a while. In the mean time they discovered from afar an island, reached it, and ordered twelve armed men to ascend a high mountain, to observe whether there were some others; and, effectually, two others were observed. Therefore, the former was called Boavista (good sight), the latter St. Thiago (James) and Maio (may). They continued their voyage, and entered the Gambia.

After this, they steered their course southwards, and discovered a river, called Casamansa, a name of a petty king, who dwelt on its banks. Going further, they discovered the cape Vermelho (red), afterwards the river of St. Anne and that of St. Domingos (Cacheo). Proceeding still further, they arrived at the mouth of a broad river, which they named Grande (great), and, in the south, furlled the sails. From hence they returned to Europe,

after having seen the archipelago of Bis-sagós in the same height of the river.

Discoveries from the death of Henry to that of Afonso V.—D. Henry died in 1460; but the desire of the discoveries did not decay.

Peter de (Intra and Sueiro da Costa passed beyond the river Grande, discovered Serra Leoa, and turned the capes Tagrin and Mesurado.

Fernão do Pó discovered the island of his name.

Lopo Gonçalves doubled the cape of his name.

Sequeira reached the cape of St. Catharine.

D. EDWARD,

THE ELOQUENT,

(1433 — 1438).

Character of D. Edward. — Mental law. — Unfortunate expedition against Tanger. — Cortes of Leiria. — Captivity of the *infant* D. Ferdinand. — Plague. — Descendence of D. Edward.

Character of D. Edward. — When D. John I died, Portugal enjoyed a profound peace and a great prosperity. These advantages arose from the wisdom of the government and the national activity. The people were full of courage and ardour for great undertakings, and seemed to direct themselves to a still more happy future; for the character of D. Edward gave to entertain the best hopes.

D. Edward was endowed with a sound

learning, which might form an accomplished king. From his earliest youth he plainly shewed to possess abilities to understand the principles of the most lofty sciences, which he looked upon as a true philosopher, cultivating them, and protecting those who entered into their study. D. Edward was so given to learning, that he passed in study many successive hours. He much rejoiced in the company of men of letters. His generosity attracted to his court several wise men from different parts of Europe. An incontestable proof of his esteem towards sciences and literature is the great number of works he wrote upon different subjects. It seems, that D. Edward, foreseeing the short time he had to act as a king, wished to lengthen his influence, by means of his writings, after his death.

His natural eloquence was perfected by study, so that, giving his opinion, all the auditory followed it.

Edward was the first portuguese king, who ordered the chronicles of his predecessors to be written, trusting with this very important charge the great Fernão

Lopes. Fernão Lopes is surnamed the patriarch of the portuguese history.

D. Edward was a wise legislator; he published general and uniform laws, determined the quality and valour of money. During his reign of five years, the cortes met four times.

D. Edward, a very great zealot of religion, desired that priests would lead a life, which might deserve to be proposed to imitation, and severely punished those who did not fulfil their duties.

Benevolent in the utmost degree towards others, full of love to his brothers, passionately fond of his wife, just to every one, always occupied in supporting equality, so much loved the truth, that in his reign « *the word of king* » was adopted as a proverb to express the greatest trust.

Finally he took as emblem a snake wriggled on a spear in the manner as the caduceus, with this phrase « *loco et tempore* : » the spear signifying war, and the snake the prudence with which it ought to be broken.

D. Edward, well skilled in the art of

riding, tamed and broke in any horse very knowingly. He mounted on horseback without bit nor saddle, and at ease made the horse to stop in the middle of its career. He wrote an art of horsemanship.

In the management of the sword and spear, he always surpassed his adversaries, moving himself so nimbly, that he avoided every blow.

Edward, endowed with so egregious qualities, which promised a reign full of prosperity, occupied the throne scarcely five years; and during this short time, Portugal experienced but misfortunes.

Mental law. — When the war against Castile became less active, D. John I, seeing the finances very damnified, both by the excessive liberalities of D. Ferdinand, and by his own, which circumstances had obliged him to do, desired to impede this inconvenience. For this it was chiefly necessary to promote through mild means the reversion of the property of the crown to the crown itself.

In order to aim at this end, John das Regras projected a law, in virtue of which

daughters could not enjoy the property of the crown their fathers had possessed, unless by permission from the king. This law, always kept according to the advice of the orator, was called mental, for not having been written in the time of its legislator. D. Edward published it in 1434 with some additions and explanations.

Unfortunate expedition against Tanger.

— The *infants* Ferdinand and Henry, thirsting for glory, proposed to the monarch the capture of Ceuta; and in spite of the great opposition of their brothers, succeeded in bringing him to yield to their views. Every thing being ready for sea, the portuguese departed, and arrived in sight of Tanger. The portuguese being resolved to take the town by storm, ladders were applied to the walls, but they were found to be too little, so that the troops had to retreat, after losing a number of men.

The siege had already lasted ten days, when a moorish army arrived to relieve the place. The great disparity of numbers did not in the least intimidate the

portuguese, who only demanded to be led on to engage them. Accordingly Henry offered them battle, in which the christians, performing wonders, drove away the mahometans.

Henry ordered a second assault on the town, but the garrison defended it so well, that the besiegers were forced to retire to their camp. The next day, the mountains, as far as the eye could reach, appeared covered with enemies. The *infants* resolved to lay athwart the saracens, and effect their reembarcation. The saracens, however, did not consent to the departure of the portuguese, but on condition that Ceuta should be restored to them. The portuguese accepted this proposal, and delivered to the moors the *infant* D. Ferdinand as a guarantee for the fulfilment of this treaty (1437).

Cortes of Leiria.— On hearing of the disasters experienced by the portuguese in Tanger, the sadness was general. The great ones, who had approved of the expedition, seeing realized their ominous prognostics, increased the mourning, saying that they were right, when they

disapproved of the enterprize. Nothing could allay the heart of the king, who was obliged, either to deliver to the saracens the very important place of Ceuta, the key of the whole of Africa and Spain, or to lose a brother, for whom he bore the sincerest affection.

The cortes being held, the pact made with the infidels was submitted to discussion, and the house with this was in an uproar: the one said that Ceuta ought without delay to be delivered to the moors, the others supported that so important a place ought not by any means to be delivered. This last opinion prevailed.

Captivity of the infant D. Ferdinand.—The moors, perceiving, that the portuguese were not inclined to fulfil the treaty, removed D. Ferdinand to Fez amidst sarcasms. Lazaraque, governor of Fez, ordered the *infant* to feed and curry the horses of the king, and to dig in his kitchen-gardens. The daily works being concluded, he was confined in a prison, wherein he found for his bedding but sheep skins. He was nourished with nothing but bread and water. Some time after,

Lazaraque ordered him to be thrown into a filthy dungeon, where he yet lived about a year and a half (1443). After the death of D. Ferdinand, Lazaraque used to say: « If among the christians there could be some good, he would be a great saint, if he knew our prophet »

D. Afonso V ransomed his bones.

Plague. — The plague had by this time spread almost over the whole of Portugal; and the king wandered from place to place, to avoid that disease, and to comfort the people by his presence: but at Thomar he was a victim of it.

Descendence of D. Edward. — D. Edward had by D. Eleanor, daughter of D. Ferdinand I of Arragon:

D. Afonso V, successor to the throne, who was born at Cintra in 1432.

D. Ferdinand, duke of Viseo, who married his cousin D. Brites, by whom he had the king D. Manoel, D. James, D. Eleanor wife of D. John II, and D. Elizabeth, wife of the third duke of Bragança, D. Ferdinand II.

D. Eleanor, married to Frederic III, emperor of Germany.

D. Johanne, married to Henry IV of Castile, who had an only daughter, named Johanne, known in history by the name of *excellente senhora*.

D. AFONSO V.

THE AFRICAN,

(1438 — 1481).

Character of D. Afonso V. — Legislation. — Regency of the *infant* D. Peter. — The duke of Bragança endeavoured to ruin the *infant* D. Peter. — Battle of Alfarrobeira. — Capture of Alcacer Seguer. — Capture of Arzilla and Tanger. — War against Castile. — Going of Afonso to France. — Peace. — Descendence of D. Afonso V.

Character of D. Afonso V. — Afonso V was seven years of age at the time of his father's death. The hands of the son D. Edward were, therefore, very feeble to undertake the reins of the government; on which account, the queen Eleanor and the *infant* Peter sustained them, one after another, during his minority. Peter governed with exemplary desinterestedness and the greatest skilfulness. But un-

fortunately to him, he experienced the most detestable unthankfulness from his pupil. Such a stain, which so much blurs the character of this monarch, can never be washed. But we must remember, that his few years and the flatteries of his courtiers contributed much to this.

From a child, Afonso clearly showed the love and attention, with which he gave himself over to literature and sciences. He diverted himself to translate the latin authors, and also wrote upon the military art and astronomy. He was the first portuguese monarch, who had in the palace a rich library. When Fernão Lopes resigned his charge of chronicler, he immediately chose for his place Gomes Eannes de Azurara, to the end that the hurtful effects, owing to this vacancy, should not be suffered.

Afonso had so much trust in his learning, that he difficultly followed the advice of others, when this advice was contrary to his desire. Afonso did not possess enough strength of will to direct himself firmly in the affairs of government. The virtues, which rendered him

worthy of esteem in private life, being excessive, produced a very different effect in a prince seated upon the throne, and often were pernicious to him and to the country.

Afonso, generous to prodigality, distributed, oft-times without sufficient motives and without rewarding services, the property and treasures of the crown, seeing in these recourses but a wish to satisfy his propension to profusion, and without regarding the limits, imposed to him by his duty towards the throne and the country.

Two objects chiefly attracted a long while the attention of Afonso, namely, the crown of Castile and the dominion of the place of the moorish Africa. He applied his whole energy to the realization of these two schemes. Lastly, if the state of the kingdom was not bad, notwithstanding so great losses abroad, and so many dissipations at home, this is a proof of the considerable recourses of the nation, her scanty necessities, and her commercial relations, which caused the riches

of the foreign country to come hither in great quantity.

Providence, watching Portugal, gave a John II as successor to Afonso. Indeed, this transition was rapid and violent.

Legislation.—At the instigation of the regent, a general collection of laws was made. For a long time they felt the want of a well disposed collection of the laws still in force, and chiefly that of a greater unity and harmony in the legislation. Since Afonso II, who made the first general laws, the portuguese monarch published such numerous ones and so different, that it would be difficult to number them.

During two centuries little more or less, many laws grew old out of use, many regulations and decisions of the preceding cortes were altered in following assemblies. This gave rise to continual doubts and endless debates, great confusions to the judges, and great difficulties to give any sentence: it was a vast field to arbitrary and intrigues.

During the reign of D. Afonso V, the cortes met twenty two times, and

always important subjects were discussed. At the first it was agreed to call them every year.

Regence of the infant D. Peter.— Queen Eleanor being displaced from the regence, the *infant* Peter, uncle of the monarch, arrogated this dignity. Peter governed so discreetly, that the people, transported with joy by his judicious administration, asked to erect him a statue, to be an indelible monument of popular acknowledgement. The regent thanked them for their inclination towards him: «but I can not consent—said he—a statue to be erected to me, to be thrown down and trodden under foot in a short time.»

The queen continued to reside at Alemquer, where she put in practice every means to regain the authority, which she had been deprived of. Many towns flew to arms in her favour. A civil war, therefore, broke out. In spite of the advertisements of the duke of Coimbra, the queen prosecuted her designs of war, and he at the head of an army marched upon Crato to besiege this town, whither

the queen had gone. But she foresaw the unlucky result of her attempt, and went off to Castile.

As soon as the royal pupil became thirteen years of age, the regent delivered to him the reins of government (1446). This same year, the ceremonies of the marriage of the king to D. Elizabeth, daughter of the regent, took place.

The duke of Bragança endeavoured to ruin the infant D. Peter. — The king had no sooner assumed the reins of government, than the *infant D. Afonso* endeavoured to stigmatize his brother as the betrayer of his country, saying to the king: «D. Peter, during his regentship, was a double dealer. His views were to secure to himself the sole authority, and if he did not succeed in this, at least he used every knavery. He poisoned your mother, as he had already done to your father. Against your life he attempted often, but gracious Heaven frustrated his perverse designs.» The king, through the intrigues of the duke of Bragança, began to entertain the utmost detestation towards his father-in-law; and resolved

to take him away from his side. D. Peter, sensible of this, quitted the court, and retired to Coimbra.

The hatred of the king for his father-in-law was daily augmenting, and the king declared him a rebel and traitor to his country. The earl of Abranches, Alvaro Gonçaves, advised D. Peter to go to the court, to throw himself at the feet of the king, and represent to him the malevolence of his enemies; but to go well attended, not to expose himself to their wrongs, because they were perhaps resolved to consent to no justification. Peter embraced this counsel, and prepared himself to depart.

Battle of Alfarro'eira. — Peter departed to Lisbon, attended by the earl of Abranches and a little army, and took up his position on the banks of the rivulet Alfarrobeira. The king, to whom Afonso of Bragança said, that the duke of Coimbra came to usurp his crown, went to meet him with a powerful army. The attack now commenced with fury, and although the duke's army defended themselves with the utmost valour, they were

lastly overpowered by the numbers of their enemies. D. Peter fought very bravely, getting through the ranks of his adversaries with his sword drawn, till at length, covered with wounds, resigned his breath (1449). Thus tragically died the *infant* D. Peter, almost by the hands of those who were most obliged to him, viz, Asonso his son-in-law, on account of the good administration of the kingdom during his minority, and Asonso his brother, for having been made duke of Bragança by him.

D. Peter being dead, the count of Abranches, his faithful friend, continued the engagement with unremitting fury. Alvaro de Almada broke through the enemies, destroying every thing that came in his way, till he expired. The troops of D. Peter were totally routed, and his body was not buried by the king's order, and remained three days on the field of battle. Finally some countrymen buried the body of this great man in the church of Alverca.

Some time after, Asonso V discovered his own error, and the falsehood, which

the duke of Bragança had accused D. Peter with, and ordered his remains to be with great funeral-pomp conveyed to the monastery of Batalha.

Capture of Alcacer Seguer. Capture of Arzilla and Tangcr. — Afonso V, enticed by the unhappy enterprize of his uncles Henry and Ferdinand in the late reign, undertook an expedition against Africa. This expedition was under way, and saw the african shores, covered with armed men to oppose their landing; but the portuguese got on shore, and carried before them the moors, till these entered the place of Alcacer Seguer. The portuguese applied ladders to the walls, and climbed up with intrepidity. It was not inferior the intrepidity of the mussulmans, who put them back with great loss of the portuguese. At midnight, the force of the assault yet lasted. The infidels then asked capitulation. Afonso ordered them to evacuate the place, which they commenced at the dawn of day, and at noon there was no mahometan in the streets. Afonso chose for commander of this place, D. Edward

de Menezes, son of the famous Peter de Menezes, and returned home. (1457).

D. Afonso once more directed himself to Africa, in order to take the place of Arzilla. Much blood was spilt on both sides, but the portuguese carried their point. The mussulmans sought refuge in the mosque and the fortress. The saracens of the mosque were resolved to sell very dear their lives and fought hopelessly. Here died the valiant count of Marialva D. John Coutinho. The mosque being taken, the portuguese fell upon the fortress, where there was a dreadful slaughter. The greatest part of the mahometan nobility had taken refuge here, and desperately defended themselves. The ground of the fortress was covered with dead, both portuguese and mahometan. Finally the fortreas was taken.

« The place being taken, Afonso, attended by the prince D. John, directed himself to the mosque, where lay the corpse of the count of Marialva, and before him he addressed his son : » Would to God, that thou mayst be so good a knight as he who here lies » and even on this occasion he

knighted him. These ceremonies being made up, and the principal mosque being converted into a church, Henry de Menezes, son of Edward de Menezes, was appointed governor of Arzilla.

The taking of Tanger was a result of that of Arzilla. The inhabitants of Tanger were so much terrified on hearing of the successes of Afonso, that they abandoned the town; of which the portuguese took advantage, and seized on the deserted city. Afonso returned to Portugal, after appointing governor of the place Rui de Mello.

War against Castile. — They had contracted the marriage of the castilian princess, D. Johanne, to the portuguese monarch, when Henry IV of Castile deceased (1473).

Johanne was, however, considered as illegitimate; and Ferdinand, king of Arragon, who, but a short time before, had married Elizabeth sister of Henry, annexed the sovereignty of Castile to his title. Afonso V determined to awe the king of Arragon, and laid across the frontier with his army. On his arrival at Placencia, the solemnizing of the spousals of Afonso and

Johanne took place, and both were proclaimed kings of Castile. From Placencia he directed himself to the city of Toro. Ferdinand, aware of all this, strengthened those towns, that were of his party, and camped in the suburbs of Toro. Here the two armies came to an engagement.

A portuguese named Edward de Almeida signalized himself. The valorous man bore the royal standard: losing a hand, he seized it with the other; which he also lost: and finally seized the standard with his arms and teeth, till at length, covered with wounds, died as a hero. The enemies, flushed with the success, were dragging the standard, when Gonçalo Pires charged them with undauntedness, and seized from their hands the royal colours. Many other feats of valour were performed on both sides.

The victory seemed long undecided, till at last the prince John overthrew that part of the army, where was Ferdinand. The other part of the portuguese army, commanded by the king himself, was defeated by the castilian general, Alvaro de Mendonça, who did, however, not dare to

attack the victorious prince. On the contrary, the spaniards were, during the whole night, full of fear, and, as soon as it grew day, fled. In this manner, the victory and the overcoming declared themselves on both sides. The whole of this day D. John remained as victorious on the field of battle (1476).

Going of D. Afonso to France. — After the battle of Toro, the party of Afonso began to grow weak. Afonso did not desist from his claims, and, leaving proper garrisons in the places, that yet sided with him, returned back to Portugal, determined upon going himself to France, to accelerate the efforts he imagined Luis intended to make in his favour. He left the government to the prince D. John, and arriving at Paris, declared to the most christian king the motive of his journey. For some time Afonso was deceived by his false professions of regard and inclinations to serve him. Afonso began to see through the duplicity of Luis, and resolved on quitting France unseen and going to Palestine, where he desired to put a period to his life, fighting the mahometans; but he desist-

ed from this voyage, and returned home (1477).

Peace. — During Afonso's stay in France, the war carried on in those parts of Spain, that were still belonging to the party of D. Johanne. But this party grew feeble more and more, what gave rise to the treaty of peace, that was celebrated in 1478. The principal terms of which where; that D. John, son of D. Ferdinand and D. Elizabeth, should marry Johanne; that Afonso, the grand-son of the king of Portugal, should be married to Elizabeth, daughter of the king Ferdinand and Elizabeth; but that in case the marriage of the prince of Castile to D. Johanne did not take place, Johanne should be thrown into a convent, and forced to take the veil.

Descendence of D. Afonso V. — D. Afonso V had by D. Elizabeth:

D. John, successor to the throne, who was born at Lisbon in 1495.

D. Johanne, nun at the convent of Jesus of Aveiro.

D. JOHN II.

THE PERFECT PRINCE,

(1481 — 1495).

Character of D. John II. — Execution of the duke of Bragança. — Conspiracy of the duke of Viseo. — Building of the castle of S. George da Mina. — Discovery of the kingdoms of Congo and Benin. — Passage of the cape of Good Hope. — Discovery of the East Indies by land. — Christopher Columbus in Portugal. — D. John projects to bequeath the crown to his illegitimate son. — Descendants of D. John.

*C*haracter of D. John II. — We now speak of a king, to whom posterity gave the honourable surname of a perfect prince, and whose life can be read as a general rule of the art of a king. A poet, speaking of D. John II, says, that he had taught to the kings of the world the art of reigning. In effect, this art was very well known by D. John II, upon whom

the eyes of the whole of Europe were turned. It was this king, who prepared the brilliant reign of his successor. John took in his own hands the difficult and dangerous management of the government. An english gentleman, who had come to Portugal, being interrogated by his sovereign upon what he had seen the most remarkable in Portugal, answered: « The rarest thing I saw was a man (alluding to D. John II) who commands every one, and is commanded by no one. »

The death of D. Afonso V was more mourned by the greater ones than by the lesser, because the former received many gifts and privileges, the latter received little justice: these were oppressed by continual tributes, that the necessities of war obliged to impose. His son, on the contrary, king John, was beloved by the common sort of people, and abhorred by the grantees. He took as a symbol of his excessive love towards his people, a pelican wounding its breast to nourish its young.

D. John saw with displeasure the aggrandizement of some families, whose riches, vassals, authority and brilliancy,

would for the future eclipse the royalty.

Masculine spirit, superior talent and firm will, John II was to the civilization of Portugal what Luis XI and Richilieu were to that of France. The feudalism received from his lusty and audacious hand a deadly stroke. The form, with which he obliged the donees to pay him their allegiance, was the sentence of extermination pronounced against the feudalism. This form is an evident result of the decay of high aristocracy and the pre-ferment of royalty. The signification of that allegiance changes; it is the remainder of the ancient power of those great and haughty lords, who formerly commanded almost exclusively.

D. John was very given to arms and literature, chiefly eloquence and history; to the former as a way to radicate in the heart of others the purest truths, to the latter as a mistress of life and a mirrour of princes. He made a peculiar esteem for men of letters. He invited Angelic Polician, a celebrious philosopher and learned man, to write the history of Portugal. The king, writing in latin to him, showed

how much he was versed in the language of Virgil.

D. John had a great esteem for truth. He granted to D. John de Menezes count of Tarouca the offices of steward and governor of the prince Afonso, because, said the king, had always spoken to him truly, even displeasing to him. He used to send throughout the kingdom persons of trust to acquaint him with the prejudices his subjects endured, and the manner in which his government was valued. He always took with him a paper, in which he recorded the qualities of the citizens employed in public service, and of those who proposed themselves to it; and in this way he admitted to public offices but persons, in whom he placed much confidence. He distributed very wisely the days of the week, and was present at all the tribunals, wherein he seldom shewed compassion: for this reason, historians accuse him of too much severity.

He held the cortes three times.

Notwithstanding, D. John was a man, and thus he was also spotted by hu-

man frailty. He committed, indeed, acts, which are not possible to excuse. However, if we cannot say, that he was set off with every kind of virtues, those he possessed were enough to extol his name.

Execution of the duke of Bragança.—

D. John, on his accession, endeavoured to emancipate the mass of the people, from that abject state of slavery they suffered under the overbearing arrogance of the nobility. He began by establishing proper courts of justice, and reserved to himself the issuing of warrants for executing such malefactors as deserved death: he also annulled many privileges hitherto enjoyed by the nobles, and reannexed to the crown a number of valuable estates, which his ancestors had lavished up on undeserving subjects. These measures, as may be readily imagined, rendered him odious to the nobility. D. Ferdinand, duke of Bragança, endeavoured to save his overgrown estates by remonstrating with the king; but D. John, who wished to be thought just, and had resolved on lowering the pride and despotic authority exercised by the nobility over their vas-

sals, enforced his commands, and conceived an implacable hatred against the duke. Under these impressions, the king only waited an opportunity to justify the arrest of the duke, being fully persuaded that his death was necessary for the welfare of the state.

At length, by accident D. John discovered, that the duke held a private correspondence with the king of Castile, and his letters were couched in such terms as to lead him to suspect the fidelity of Bragança. The nobles were also ready to rebel, and revenge the injuries they had experienced. However, the king concealed his intentions, and affected to treat the duke with less severity, that he might make more sure of him. D. John was desirous to give the duke a fair trial, and one day told him, that he was well informed of his correspondence with Spain; and offered to pardon him upon condition of a suitable reformation: but that if he knew that he continued to merit his displeasure, he would treat him accordingly. Bragança, in reply, denied the truth of the accusations, and made the

best excuse he could. But the duke not only persevered in his correspondence with the king of Castile, but likewise held several seditious meetings with his brothers, while the king had his spies in all quarters, who gave him full information of all these proceedings.

The duke, who was with the court at Evora, received several letters from his brothers, warning him of the danger to which he was exposed, and he at length resolved on retiring: but, to avoid the suspicious appearance of a clandestine departure, he waited on the king to take his leave, and in so doing he was immediately arrested, sent under an escort and put into close confinement.

The duke was soon after tried and sentenced to be beheaded, and all his vast estates were confiscated.

The day for the execution being arrived, the duke appeared on the scaffold with the utmost composure. D. John had directed, that a bell should be tolled at the instant of the duke's death. The king was in his apartment when the signal was heard; upon which he said to those about

his person: « Let us pray for the soul of the duke, who at this moment ceases to exist. » He then fell on his knees, praying aloud and shedding tears. This was a gross piece of hypocrisy, or, according to others, of great inclination to justice.

Conspiracy of the duke of Viseo. — The king had no sooner freed himself from the duke of Bragança, than another conspiracy was planned against his life. The duke of Viseo, D. James, brother of the queen, was highly indignant at the king's conduct towards Bragança, and conceived it a point of honour to revenge such an outrage.

D. John, being fully informed of all, sent to the duke, to speak to him on some particular business at Setubal. The duke obeyed; and as soon as he came into his presence, the king said to him: « My cousin, what wouldst thou do to a man, who wished to take thy life? » « I would kill him — answered the duke. — » « Die then — replied the king, stabbing him at the same moment — thou hast pronounced thine own sentence: » and the duke dropped lifeless at his feet.

The gates of the town were immediately shut, to prevent the promulgation of the death of the duke; and by that means, most of the accomplices were arrested and executed. D. John gave the property of the duke of Viseo to D. Manoel, with the title of duke of Beja, and not of Viseo, to extinguish entirely his memory (1483).

Many people reproached the king for having blemished his royal majesty, acting himself the executioner, and giving no time to the duke to justify himself. The king answered, that the security of the throne required all speed; and the crime was peremptorily proved. Notwithstanding this, we do not consider the king free from guilt, after he killed his cousin with his own hands.

Building of the castle of St. George da Mina. — D. John, willing still further to extend the discoveries of the *infant* D. Henry, determined, at first, to erect a fortress on the coast of Guinea, for the sake of its numerous advantages. He wished that this fortress should be the first stone of the eastern church he was re-

solved to build; and James de Azambuja was chosen for this arduous enterprise.

Azambuja weighed anchor at Lisbon, and cast it on the coast of Mina. He made a treaty of peace and commerce with the natives, and got permission to construct a fortress. As the materials were already arranged from Europe, within twenty days was terminated the building of the castle, which was called St. George da Mina. Two years and a half after, Azambuja returned to Portugal, and D. John began to take the title of the lord of Guinea (1483).

Discovery of the kingdoms of Congo and Benin. — The castle of St. George da Mina being built, the king became anxious to discover India. In 1485, James Cam and John Afonso de Aveiro departed from Lisbon.

James Cam doubled the cape of St. Catharine, and reached the mouth of a large river, named Zaire. Here he was informed by the negroes, who lived on its banks, that the king of this country did not reside at a great distance. Upon the spot four portuguese were dispatched to

him, with order to return within a certain term. This term being expired, and the four portuguese not arriving, Cam left them there, and brought with him four natives, whom he deemed of a high rank. Arriving at Portugal he presented to the king the four negroes, who said, that their country was named Congo, and related many other things.

Cam put again to sea with the four africans, and, entering the Zaire, dispatched them to the king, informing him, that he desired to speak with him in person. The king of Congo received him with all the demonstrations of joy, and the result of the interview was the conversion of that country. At last James Cam took leave, and, after sailing along the coast to cape Negro (black), came to Portugal.

Afonso de Aveiro discovered the kingdom of Benin, with the king of which he contracted an alliance, and returned home with an ambassador of Benin; but in this country christianism gained little ground.

Passage of the cape of Good Hope. — In 1486, Bartholomew Dias and John

Infant quitted the Tagus. They doubled the cape Negro, and steered to the south for thirteen days. Beginning to feel great cold, they took to the east, because they were persuaded that the coast continued to the south: but finding no land at the end of some days, they plied to the north, and discovered the river of Infante. The navigators refused to proceed further. Bartholomew returned back, and doubled a great cape, which, from the boisterous weather he had encountered, named it cape Tormentoso (cape of tempests). D. John, who at once perceived the opening that this discovery promised to the navigation to India, changed the name given to the cape by Bartholomew Dias, and called it cape of Boa Esperança (good hope).

Discovery of the East Indies by land:—
 In 1487 Peter Covilhan and Afonso de Paiva went out from Portugal, and sailed eastward. They arrived at Cairo; and departed from here to Adem, where they separated, agreeing that they would reunite at Cairo after a certain time.

Paiva directed himself to Ethiopia, and

reached Abyssinia, the kingdom of the Preste John, as it was deemed; and returning to Cairo, here died.

Covilhan embarked in the Red Sea, and, sailing to the indian-coast, saw Cochim, Cananor, Calicut, Goa; and, reaching the coast of Africa, saw Moçambique, Melinde, Quiloa, Sofala; sailed to Adem, and returned to Cairo, where he was made acquainted with the death of his companion. He found here two jews, Abraham and Joseph, by whom D. John sent letters to the explorators, and ordered them not to return home, without seeing Ormuz and without having exact informations of Preste John. Covilhan upon the spot sent to the king the tidings he had till then received, and departed with Abraham to Adem. From here he directed himself to Ormuz, whence he dispatched his companion with more news to D. John. Covilhan enveighed anchor, entered the Red Sea, saw Meca and Zeila, in 1490 reached Abyssinia, where the king received him in an amicable manner, and did not consent to his departure.

Christopher Columbus in Portugal. — In 1485 the genoese Christopher Columbus came to Portugal, and demanded from D. John II some ships to discover the island Cipangu, mentioned by Marc Paul. The king heard with much kindness the proposal of Columbus, which he ordered to be at first discussed by persons skilled in cosmography; who demanded from the navigator more circumstanced informations of his tentative; and as soon as they were received, underhand a ship was sent by them in the direction indicated by Columbus. But the pilot, after a furious tempest, returned back. The genoese, sensible of this cheat, stole away from Portugal, and went to Spain. Here, after encountering many difficulties, he obtained the necessary equipment, and sailed westward. He discovered America (1492), and returned to report the happy issue of his enterprise: but in his way to Spain, he put into the harbour of Lisbon. D. John sent for Columbus, who came to his presence, and diffusevely related the circumstances of his voyage.

These discoveries of the spaniards alarmed D. John, who there and then equipped a fleet to protect his foreign possessions. But matters were soon after settled by commissioners appointed for that purpose: on which occasion that celebrated treaty was entered into, by which Spain and Portugal divided the eastern and western worlds between themselves. The eastern half of the world was allotted to the portuguese, and the western for the spanish navigation. A line from pole to pole, drawn a hundred leagues to the west of Cape Green Islands, was their boundary: and thus each nation had one hundred and eighty degrees, within which they might establish settlements, and extend their discoveries. And a papal bull confirmed this amicable and extraordinary treaty. It is surprising, that such a monopoly was concluded without any interposition from the other powers of Europe.

D. John projects to bequeath the crown to his illegitimate son. — The king was for a considerable time absorbed in grief for the loss of his only legitimate son;

but recovering after some time, he turned his thoughts on securing the inheritance of the crown to George his natural child, to the prejudice of D. Manoel, duke of Beja, who was the nearest legal heir. He first obtained for him the grand-masterships of the orders of Aviz and of St. James; and then applied to the pope to qualify him to succeed to the throne: but this was refused through the private interference of the court of Spain. John, being unable to carry his point, made a virtue of necessity, and consented to declare the duke of Beja heir to the crown.

Descendence of D. John II.—By the queen D. Elizabeth his cousin, D. John had the prince D. Afonso.

Out of the marriage he had by D. Anne de Mendonça the *infant* D. George duke of Coimbra.

D. MANOEL,

THE FORTUNATE,

(1495 — 1521).

Character of D. Manoel. — Expulsion of jews and moors. — Tumult at Lisbon. — Discovery of the East Indies. — Reflections upon the discovery of the Indies. — Voyage of Cabral : discovery of the Brazils. — War against Samorim. — Vice-reign of D. Francis de Almeida. — Government of Afonso de Albuquerque. — Discovery of China. — Navigation of Fernão de Magalhães. — Occurrences of Africa. — Navigations of Cortereaes. — Descendence of D. Manoel.

Character of D. Manoel. — D. Manoel, who was not born for the throne, showed, being yet very young, that he would know how to manage the sceptre, if fortune gave it to him some day or other. Much applied to study, and very affectionate to men of talent and erudition, he talked with them familiarly. When he dined, many learned persons

were present, who had travelled, and with whom he discoursed upon several subjects.

Admirer of the prowesses of his predecessors, he read continually their history. He ordered Duarte Galvão and Rui de Pina to compose the chronicles of his predecessors, and rewarded them in a princely manner. He ordered all the laws of his antecessors to be collected in a code, which is called *manoelino*.

D. Manoel was a very pious monarch. He gave one per cent of his revenues to the poor. The many temples, which he ordered to be erect, are indelible monuments of his piety.

Just by his great qualities Manoel committed very reprehensible actions. He held the cortes but four times, and within the first eight years of his reign, so that he passed almost twenty years without assembling the representatives of the nation.

The discovery of the East Indies rendered the name of Manoel known by all the world. Many princes sent out to him ambassadors, asking his alliance. These

princes were, Francis I king of France, Henry VIII king of England, Ferdinand V king of Spain, the duke of Austria, the republic of Venice, David emperor of Ethiopia, and others.

The discovery of the East Indies gave to Portugal so much wealth, that every one was satisfied; that no one was poor; there was no room left for complaints; dances and other amusements were seen on all sides. At the royal palace there were frequent balls, in which young noblemen danced with the ladies of honour, and although they might give occasion to the purest affections, they had the caprice of giving familiarity but to those who had distinguished themselves in war by acts of valour.

Expulsion of jews and moors. — D. Manoel commenced his reign by a highly unpolitical action. Manoel, blindly fond of the beauty of the princess Elizabeth, widow of prince Afonso, asked her hand from *the catholic kings*. The court of Spain gave their refusal, unless the king of Portugal would consent to banish all the moors and jews from his kingdom; and

a proclamation a few days afterwards appeared, by which all the jews and moors were ordered to quit the kingdom.

○ The king had secretly ordered to take away all the children of the jews under the age of fourteen, that they might be educated according to the precepts of the church of Rome; but as the secrecy transpired, it was requisite to anticipate this cruel order. Many jews destroyed their children to avoid its effect. The affection towards their children caused some of them to convert themselves seemingly; which gave rise to the difference between old and new christians (1496).

○ The expulsion of the jews depopulated sensibly the kingdom, and deprived it of the products of the industry of this active and commercial people.

Tumult at Lisbon.—In the church of St. Domingos a great crowd of people were adoring the Holy Eucharist; one of the visitors believed to see a supernatural brightness in the crystal, which covered the Crucifix, and began to cry out saying it to be a miracle. A new christian replied it to be the effect of a reflecting

light. Upon the spot a great tumult originated: the new christian was pulled out of the church, killed, and his body burnt. The mutiny lasted three days, and all the new christians, that fell in the power of the mutineers, were murdered. The ringleaders were executed (1503).

Discovery of the East Indies — D. Manoel had no sooner held the reins of government, than he determined to send out an expedition in the discovery of the East Indies. Vasco da Gama was commissioned admiral and general. Five months after his departure, he discovered a bay, which he called St. Helen, and three days afterwards he doubled the cape of Good Hope. Cape Currents being also doubled, he reached the mouth of a large river; and the next morning, a number of boats approached the portuguese, and came on board without fear. From one of these people, who could speak a little arabic, Gama learned, that at no great distance, was a country, where ships like the portuguese frequently resorted. This pleasing information induced the admiral to name the river, Rio dos Bons Signaes (river of

good signs). Here his people were attacked with a violent scurvy, of which many died.

The fleet weighed anchor, and after escaping the snares of Moçambique and Mombaça, came into the port of Melinde. The king received the portuguese with kindness, and furnished them with an able pilot. The fleet put to sea, and arrived at Calicut on the coast of Malabar (1498).

Vasco da Gama spoke with Samorim; but he did not succeed in making with him any treaty of commerce, on account of the moorish traders, who would not suffer the portuguese to come and deprive them of the lucrative commerce they made in that city.

On his return to Portugal, it was inexpressible the joy, which every one felt, again seeing Vasco da Gama, whom they believed to have been buried in the waves. In memory of this so remarkable an event, D. Manoel ordered the monastery of Belem to be erected on the banks of the Tagus.

Reflections upon the discovery of the Indies.—The discovery of the East Indies,

as well as that of the West Indies or America, are two events, which powerfully contributed to the social transformation, that then took place. The sphere of activity, wherein nations moved themselves, widened; and their life received vigorous impulse. The whole world was, as it were, suddenly electrified. Mankind, warned by this shock, seemed to cease from a lethargical sleep, and find other senses in the new paths, which they had just followed. A new intellectual universe and a new material and terrestrial world were at once opened for them: their ideas take another direction, are increased, enriched and perfected. So vast an intellectual harvest was never offered to the happy coveting they have in themselves. Ancient mistakes, almost respected as holy dogmas, fall before the new facts, which belie them.

The cosmographer received an extensive knowledge of the habitable part of the earth, a knowledge, which neither the greeks nor the romans possessed; he knew physically the roundness of the earth

and the greatness of its superficies, and discovered the unity of the ocean.

The astronomer saw the artic pole to be concealed, and the antarctic to appear; he saw the last southern constellations, and placed the earth among the planets.

The sailor went out of the narrow boundaries of the Mediterranean, where he was confined many years after; and, discovering wider horizons, he saw his science to be quite changed; naval architecture advanced, reckonings and heights improved, sea-charts with the roads more properly drawn, methods, instruments of navigation, and the entire knowledge of the sea, perfected.

The naturalist discovered a wide scope for his searchings. In the equatorial regions, he saw mountains covered with plants of a gigantic size and unknown appearance. Surrounded there by colossal forms and the majesty of an exotical flora, he felt his soul to receive impressions, which offer among them a secret snare and harmony, and by the laborious comparison of facts he persuaded himself, that an only and indestructible link does chain

the whole nature. It is between tropics, that the earth's bosom shows all the wealth of its forms and the variety of its pompous phenomena. In the gigantic mountains of Cundinamarca, Peru and Quito, cut by deep valleys, the naturalist contemplated at the same time all the plants with their different families. An only view embraces majestic palm-trees, humid forests of bambusa, and, above these forms of the tropical world, the plants of Europe. It is there that the vegetable zones are superposed as in stories.

The physician saw also his science to grow rich. Medicine, the science of sciences, for, facing the genius of evil, rids man of the scourges that afflict him, and so puts him in a way to study other sciences, it visited the regions then discovered, and there found rich mines, containing important treasures, with which it eases and comforts humanity on the bed of pain.

Not only sciences did then enlarge their bounds, commercé received also a wonderful increase. The navigations of those times changed the course of the trade

of precious wares and spiceries of India, stopping the monopoly, that enriched the mahometans and venitians with an enormous inequality in the mercantile balance.

And not only in sciences and commerce an immense revolution then took place. Industry, customs, power of nations and the government of all people, were altered. Not only the arctic countries began to consume the productions of the equatorial climes, and the cloths of the east came to serve for the luxe of the inhabitants of the west: other relationship and necessities approached men of the most distant latitudes; the industry of the north was transported to the south, and on every side men made a mutual exchange of their opinions, laws, usages, customs, diseases, remedies, virtues and vices.

Voyage of Cabral: discovery of the Brazils. — D. Manoel, encouraged by the successful issue of the navigation of Vasco da Gama, sent out for the East Indies another expedition, commanded by Peter Alvares Cabral. Cabral, wishing to avoid the calms of Guinea, went so far from

the coast of Africa, that he discovered western lands (1500).

Cabral set forth along the coast until he entered a good harbour, which he named Seguro (secure). Seeing much familiarity in the natives, he went on shore. Cabral gave to this country the name of Terra de S. Cruz (land of the holy cross); which was hereafter called Brazils.

Cabral bent his course towards the east. On doubling the cape of Good Hope, so violent a storm arose, that the ship, in which Bartholomew Dias sailed, foundered with all the people on-board. Cabral arrived at Calicut, and arranged with Samorim a treaty of friendship and commerce.

On the return of Peter Alvares to Portugal, D. Manoel began to call himself, lord of the navigation, conquests, and trade, of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and India.

War against Samorim. — In 1503 the portuguese built at Cochin the first fortress of theirs in the East Indies. Samorim wished revenge himself upon the por-

tuguese. He raised a very powerful army, and invested the city of Cochin. But Pacheco Pereira, at the head of three hundred malabares, made so terrible a slaughter amongst the forces of Samorim, that he retired hopelessly to his kingdom.

When the great Pacheco returned home, his extraordinary services were rewarded with the command of S. George da Mina, that was a source of wealth for its governors. But envy framed to him an unlucky end, though common to great men. He was brought home laden with irons, and thus thrown into a dark dungeon! At length he was indeed set at liberty, but he died at an hospital, full of misery and sorrow. This was one of the greatest blots, which blemishes the reign of D. Manoel.

Vice reign of D. Francis de Almeida — When D. Manoel saw the venitian commonwealth, the sultan of Egypt, and the kings of Calicut and Cambay, to confederate among themselves with the design of expulsing the portuguese from the East Indies, he sent there with the vice-roy's title the experienced Francis de Almeida, who

defeated by his valour and dexterity the confederated navies (1508).

Government of Afonso de Albuquerque.

—To the vice-roy D. Francis de Almeida succeeded the governor Afonso de Albuquerque, who conquered the three renowned cities, Ormuz, Goa and Malacca. These victories produced so great an echo on this side and on the other of Ganges, that the greatest of the asiatic princes sent their ambassadors to Albuquerque to offer vasselage to the king of Portugal, with magnificent gifts and permission to build castles in their states, which he began without delay.

Whether fortune showed itself to Afonso with so smiling an aspect in Asia, in Europe envy and malevolence united against the zeal, which he exercised the functions of his ministry with. The slanderers murmured that Afonso coveted to be king in the Indies. These words produced a certain impression upon D. Manoel, but he trusted much the desinterestedness, with which he had always served him. In the mean time D. Manoel received a letter from the governor, who asked to be

rewarded with the title of duke of Goa, where he wished to pass in his service the rest of his life. This letter fixed deeply the impression, that the slanders had engendered on the king, who, without delay neither examination, caused him to be called, and substituted by Lopo Soares de Albergaria. Acquainted with the arrival of Lopo Soares, he could not fail from exclaiming: « Good God, men become my enemies for the king's sake, the king become my enemy for men's sake! » And a few days after he died (1515).

Discovery of China. — After the taking of Malacca, D. Manoel was acquainted with the existence of the very vast empire of China; and foreseeing the utility, which commerce might receive from her discovery, he sent for this purpose Fernão de Andrade, who cast anchor in Tamou in 1518. Thomas Pires was dispatched as ambassador to the emperor, and Fernão went away.

The next year, Simon de Andrade cast anchor in Tamou, and as if he were the master of the island, he built without

delay a castle to guarantee his trade against any obstacle, and in a little island, that was over-against, he erected a gibbet, on which he ordered a criminal to be hanged, to frighten the natives. These tidings soon arrived to the emperor of China; and as Thomas Pires entered then Pekin, the emperor condemned him and his companions to be thrown into the prisons of Canton; but the governor of Tamou ordered them to die. Nevertheless the anger of the chinese against the portuguese abated in tract of time, and they were permitted to trade in some ports, as Sancian, Macao and others.

Navigation of Fernão de Magalhães. — Fernão de Magalhães was a brave military man of the school of the great Albuquerque, under whose banners he had conducted himself as a hero, chiefly in the taking of Malacca. Having served with great credit in the indian wars, he went out for Africa, and at Azamor served likewise as an intrepid warrior, rendering thus his name still more illustrious. But accused of being unjust in the distribution of a prey got in a certain inroad, he was obliged to

clear himself of this guilt, and could not enter again into the favour of D. Manoel. Magalhães departed for Spain. (1517)

On his arrival at Spain, he promised to Charles V to discover a new passage to the East Indies, and set sail from S. Lucar de Barrameda in 1519.

Magalhães directed himself westward, and after sailing as far as the coast of the Brazils, sailed southward. He passed the river of La Plata, doubled Cape Virgin, and entered the mouth of a channel. Magalhães laid athwart this channel, seeing by day much smoke, by night many fires, in the south land. For this reason he called this land Terra do Fogo (land of fire). This channel has ever since born the name of Magellanic Streights.

On going out of the channel, Magalhães directed himself towards the west, discovered the Isles of Thieves, afterwards Philippine Islands, and arrived at Subo. Hamabar, king of this island, showed to him the greatest kindness, received the sacrament of baptism, and implored assistance against Calpulupo, king of the island Mathan. Magalhães obtained two

victories; but was killed in a third fight (1521).

After this, Hamabar himself laid an ambush, wherein all the principal captains died. A vessel commanded by Sebastian de Elcano continued, however, on its course towards Spain, coming by the cape of Good Hope.

Thus the roundness of the earth was physically demonstrated for the first time.

Occurrences of Africa. — D. Manoel was so inclined to the conquests of Africa, that he said often that they were his own, and the others of his subjects. As soon as he assumed the reins of government, he supplied the african fortresses with people and all kind of military stores.

In 1513, a fleet, commanded by D. Jaime, duke of Bragança, departed to take Azamor. Cide-Mansor, governor of this place, was no sooner acquainted with the landing of the portuguese, than he ordered all the useless mouths to go out of Azamor, and prepared himself for the strongest resistance. The duke arrived, and the assault commenced. Wonders were performed on both sides. But Cide-Mansor

being killed, the garrison, no longer animated by his example, and plunged into the deepest grief for the loss of their gallant commander, abandoned the place. D. Jaime appointed as governor John de Menezes, and returned home.

The capture of Mogador belongs also to this reign.

Navigations of Cortereal.—Two years after that the immortal Gama had discovered southwards a new passage to the East Indies, Cortereal undertook to discover either a north-east or north-west one. In 1500 he set sail, and after a long and arduous navigation, saw a coast, which he called Terra Verde (green land). He went up the river of St. Lawrence some leagues, reputed it a channel, but perceiving it was not so, came back. At last he was prevented by the mountains, or rather the islands of ice they met with, from proceeding any further, and he therefore returned home, without being able to accomplish his purpose.

Cortereal did not tarry a long time in Portugal: he went out to continue his

discoveries; but disappeared there. His brother departed to inquire after him, and he disappeared also. There remained yet another one, who desired to go out in quest of his brothers. The king did not consent him to his going in person; but he sent out for the same purpose two ships, which returned without news of the two sailors. For this reason, the name of Terra Verde, where people thought the two brothers lost themselves, was exchanged for that of Terra dos Cortereaes (land of the brothers Cortereal), which hereafter was called Lavrador.

Within a little time a portuguese colony was established in Newfoundland. Thenceforwards commenced among the portuguese the Newfoundland fishery, which lasted unhappily a short time.

Descendence of D. Manoel.—D. Manoel had by D. Mary:

D. John, successor to the crown, was born at Lisbon in 1502.

D. Henry, cardinal, successor to D. Sebastian, was born at Almeirim in 1512.

D. Luis, duke of Beja, had by Violante Gomes D. Antony, prior of Crato.

D. Edward, duke of Guimarães, married D. Elizabeth, daughter to D. Jaime, the fourth duke of Bragança. From this marriage were born, D. Mary, married to Alexander Farnesi duke of Parma, and mother of Rainuncio; D. Catharine married D. John I, the sixth duke of Bragança, son of the fifth duke D. Theodosius.

D. Elizabeth, wife of the emperor Charles V, mother of Philippe II of Spain.

D. Brites, married Charles Manoel duke of Sevoy, mother of Manoel Philibert.

D. JOHN III,

THE PIOUS,

(1521 — 1557).

Character of D. John III. — Literature. — Camões. — Company of Jesus. — The first siege of Diu. — Discovery of Japan. — The second siege of Diu. — Events in Africa. — Colonization of the Brazils. — Descendence of D. John III.

Character of D. John III. — The star of the political greatness of Portugal, which had raised to zenith in the reign of D. Manoel, began to decline in that of his son D. John III. This declination was an effect of the riches of the East Indies, which introduced into Portugal luxury and the degeneration of customs. The reign of Manoel was celebrated by the great conquests and wonderful feats performed by the portuguese in the regions of Asia, where they acquired an immortal glory;

but the bright star, that had enlightened the steps of D. Manoel, began to be eclipsed by thick clouds in the reign of his son. During the reign of D. John III we will see the portuguese valour to shine in those remote countries; but this lustre is, as it were, reflected; the heros, who became famous there, did not belong to the school of this monarch, but to that of his father.

D. John III decisively showed his great love towards his subjects. When some ministers proposed to him the imposition of taxes, he used to answer, that they first would see, if money was necessary; and if this necessity was verified, he advised them to examine, if there were any superfluous expenses.

On another occasion, Charles V proposed to him the mutual delivery of some emigrants, and he answered: « God did not grant, that I should deprive my subjects of the only recourse they have against my hatred. »

D. John III spotted, however, such good qualities, when he introduced into Portugal the abominable tribunal of the inquisition, an admirable invention to

make hypocrite a whole kingdom, an odious monument of the fanaticism and barbarity of our ancestors. Perhaps the king did not foresee the degree of execration, at which so iniquitous a tribunal came in the judgement of the morigerous persons; but as soon as he perceived the rascality of its members, he ought to have repressed it. The religious toleration was a virtue yet little known.

D. John III three times called together the cortes. In the first it was determined to assemble them thenceforth every ten years only.

Literature. — D. John III was one of the kings, who most illustrated the portuguese throne, if we consider the impulse he communicated to literature. Knowing the great backwardness of sciences in Portugal, he sent out to Paris some young men of acknowledged aptness to study. Some of them, returning back, took up chairs in the university reformed by this king. D. John transferred the university from Lisbon to Coimbra, whither he called with great salaries many wise men of Europe.

The reign of D. John III was the golden age of the portuguese literature. It was then that appeared almost all the classical writers, who polished, adorned and fixed the portuguese language. But it is to be regretted, that the works of this epoch might be submitted to an expurgatory commission, that not seldom altered them considerably.

Then or soon after lived the poets, Bernardim Ribeiro, Gil Vincent, Sá de Miranda, Antony Ferreira, James Bernardes, Andrade Caminha, Rodrigues Lobo, Mousinho de Quevedo, Gabriel Pereira de Castro, Sá e Menézes, and Luis de Camões, legislator of the portuguese Parnassus; the historiaps, Barros, Castanheira, Couto, Goes, Osorio, Edward Nunes, Brandão, Mendes Pinto, Lucena, Luis de Sousa, Hyacinthus Freire; the moralists, Heitor Pinto, Amador Arraes.

Camões. — Luis de Camões being the hero of the literary history of Portugal, we ought to mention him peculiarly in this *abridgement*.

Camões, issue of a noble family, at an early period of his life was a student at

the university of Coimbra, where, after studying literature, he gave himself up to the peripatetic philosophy, which then was looked upon as an oracle. Camões, being a child, showed to be inspired by a prodigious poetic rage. His second genius did not agree with the ideas of ancient literature, which then prevailed: he was influenced by the customs of his time and by the literature modified by christianity: he belonged, consequently, to the school of the three famous poets, Dante, Petrarca, Boccaccio, and also of the divine Ariosto, of whom he was a contemporary.

His studies being finished, Camões returned to Lisbon; but his violent passion towards Catharine de Ataíde, maid-of-honour, gave rise to his confinement at Santarem, where, like Ovidius in Pontus, he celebrated thro' verses his unhappiness. This confinement was the first ring of the never interrupted chain of misfortunes, which afflicted our poet during his whole life.

From Santarem Camões went out to Africa, where he valorously combatted

against the moors. He came back to Lisbon, where he expected to receive the reward of his services; but his fortune was yet contrary, and he took leave of his country with these words of Scipio: » *Ingrata patria, ossa mea non possidebis*» and in 1553 quitted the Tagus, and departed to the East Indies.

At this time, the legislator of the portuguese Parnassus had already begun to blow upon the trumpet of Calliope to the immortal poem, *os lusiadas*, a production entirely born from the purest patriotism.

In Goa he performed again military wonders, showing that the valour of his sword entered into competition with the elegance of his pen. Camões got little rest in the shade of the green palms, he had just reaped. The poet could not see without trouble the disorders and abuses, committed in the administration of the portuguese Indies, what moved him to write a satirical poem. And Camões was sent away to Macao.

Not long after Camões returned to Lisbon, where he mendicated his sustenance.

It was in Macao that our poet probably terminated the *lusiadas*. This poem is the best production of modern literature, it is the most indelible monument its author could erect to posterity, it is, according to the evidence of learned men, the first modern epopea, some passages of which the great Tasso did not consider unworthy to profit by. And the mordacity of the snarling critics, Voltaire, la Harpe, Rapin, Moreri and others, who dared to carp the poet, in spite of being ignorant of his biography and the portuguese language, is chased away by the most competent judges.

They who do not know the original language of a poem, and adventures thus to give their opinion, are in the case of those, who would pass a sentence without understanding the acts of the process. Forty one translations, that have been made of this poem, are a decisive proof of its high merit.

Company of Jesus.—The biscayner Ignatius de Loyola was the founder of the celebrious company of Jesus, that made so great a noise all over the world. In

Paris he studied philosophy and theology ; and acquired such an authority among the other students, that many of them determined to follow him as their father and master. The principal were, Francis Xavier, native of Navarre, and the portuguese Simon Rodrigues. Ignatius went to Rome with his companions, and, finding a kind protection in Paul III, intended to found a society, and offered it to the apostolical missions. In 1540, this society, that was named the company of Jesus, was confirmed by a bull of the same pontiff.

The fame of the rare virtues of the jesuites flying every-where, John III entreated Ignatius to send him some of them for the missions of the East Indies. Father Simon Rodrigues came to Lisbon with some companions, the king received him with the greatest kindness, and ordered his ministers to lodge them well. Simon petitioned to lead his ordinary way of living, namely, to ask alms, visit the prisons and live in hospitals.

Simon was augmenting the new society with many novices, endeavouring to attract

for it the young men of the first rank and those who distinguished themselves by their talents. After this fashion, he acquired so great an ascendancy upon the people, that they called him apostle, and his companions apostles.

The first siege of Diu. — In 1531 the governor Nuno da Cunha erected a fort at Diu. But Badur, king of Cambay, endeavoured to wrest it from the portuguese. Nuno went to meet him, and Badur himself died crossed by a lance. Antony da Silveira was appointed governor of the fort.

The portuguese a little while lived peacefully at Diu. Soliman, emperor of the turks, incited by the complaints of the indian kings, resolved on banishing the portuguese from the east; and a large fleet cast anchor at Diu. Coge Sofar, prime-minister of the successor of Badur, united to him with twenty thousand men. The fortress was narrowly besieged two months; but the gallant governor always repelled all the assaults at the head of six hundred portuguese. In fine, being without any hope, he raised the siege.

The astonishment, caused in Europe by the victories of Silveira, was so great, that Francis, king of France, asked for his portrait, and placed it among those of other heroes.

Discovery of Japan.—Three portuguese merchants, Antony da Mota, Francis Zeimoto and Antony Peixoto, who were in Siam, resolved on going to trade in Chincheo, a port of China. They sailed a long while with success; but being already in sight of Chincheo, shipwrecked, and were driven to one of the Japanese Islands. The portuguese were received by the natives with great kindness, exchanged their merchandise for silver, and set sail to Malacca. The historians Galvão and Couto relate in this manner the discovery of Japan. But this empire was also discovered this same year by Fernão Mendes Pinto, Christoval Borralho and James Zeimoto, according to the account of Pinto himself (1542).

The second siege of Diu.—For six years after, peace lasted between the sultan of Cambay and the portuguese: but enticed by the renegado Coge-Sofar,

he beset closely the fortress of Diu, the governor of which was the immortal John de Mascarenhas. In the garrison there were not more than two hundred soldiers, who were distressed for provisions. The infirm, for want of fowls, ate rooks, that, perching upon the slain, were taken by the soldiers, who sold them at an exorbitant price. Dogs, cats and every kind of unclean animals, were looked upon as a delicacy.

The place was reduced to the utmost distress, when the vice-roy D. John de Castro arrived at Diu. The enemies' general showed great courage, crying out to his men: « Would to God, that the vice-roy would fight in the open country, that we might enter into the fortress by the gates, instead of entering by the walls. With the portuguese colours I intend to cause the house of our prophet to be swept. Courage, valorous comrades, in one day only you will take vengeance for the affronts of many years. Henceforth you will receive double pay, as your intrepidity justly deserves. » D. John de Castro, determined to give battle, on one

day ordered the gates of the fortress to be pulled down and to be burnt, to make a breakfast for the warriors, in order to put them out of the hope of refuge. Then they marched out of the castle, and gave battle to the enemy in the open country. The portuguese obtained a complete victory. This obstinate siege lasted eight months (1546).

Events in Africa. — D. John saw what great efforts were requisite to sustain the repeated assaults of the moors in the african places, which were a continual drain on his best troops; and thus he resolved to abandon some of them to the mus-sulmans. The places, Alcacer Seguer, Arzilla, Safim and Azamor, were evacuated. In the other places the portuguese arms were crowned with that success, which usually attended them.

Colonization of the Brazils. — The Brazils, till now abandoned to the savageness of the natives, began to be peopled by the portuguese colonies in the reign of D. John III. This sovereign thought the way of forwarding this colonization was to divide the territory in several captain-

ships, and give them to apt persons. The principal captainships were: Maranhão, Pará, Parahiba, Pernambuco, Ilheos, Porto Seguro, Espirito Sancto, S. Vincent, Itamaracá. The fortune of all peoplers was not the same: some of them had to wage a continual war against the natives, others did not succeed in their enterprises.

In order to give the greatest stability to the recent colonies, the king despatched a governor to the Brazils, to found in Bahia a city, which ought to be the capital of the whole territory occupied by the portuguese. Thomas de Sousa was the first who held the appointment of governor, or captain general of the Brazils: and he went to his command in 1549. Immediately on his arrival, he laid the foundation of a new city, called S. Salvador.

Descendence of D. John III — D. John had by D. Catharine, daughter of Philippe II of Spain :

D. John married to D. Johanne, daughter of Charles V. He was the father of the king D. Sebastian, who was

born after his father's death, at Lisbon in 1554.

D. Mary, married to Philippe II of Spain.

The queen Catharine had many other children, who all died at a minor age.

D. John III had by Elizabeth Moniz an illegitimate son, D. Edward, archbishop of Braga.

D. SEBASTIAN;

THE WISHED,

(1557 — 1578).

Character of D. Sebastian. — The first expedition to Africa. — Second expedition. — Supposed corpse of D. Sebastian. — D. Sebastian appears in Italy. — Vice-reign of D. Luis de Ataíde.

Character of D. Sebastian. — At the time of the death of D. John III, was scarcely three years old the prince D. Sebastian, to whom the way to the throne was so soon opened by the premature death of his father the prince D. John. The helm of government was therefore abandoned: the steersman was too young. Thereupon his grand-mother D. Catharine sat first at the helm until the year 1561, afterwards cardinal Henry until 1567, in which year the royal pupil became of age.

From his infancy D. Sebastian possessed the most manly inclinations; but his masters, who were not the aptest to educate a king, who had to govern a great monarchy, instead of profiting by the natural fitness of their pupil to form a king, who, with the splendour of his virtues, might illustrate the portuguese throne, and be the idol of his subjects, adopted such a system of education, that they changed his eminent qualities into warlike inclinations and hatred to the alkoran, when the time had elapsed, in which these conditions were the most beautiful ornament of a great prince. Now Portugal wanted a king, to repair prosperity and grandeur, which had already begun to decay.

The masters, to more enliven the inclinations of the prince towards war, painted in the most lively colours the recent exploits performed by the portuguese in Asia and Africa. D. Sebastian becoming older, turned all his thoughts towards the art of war, and the conquest of Africa; and gave himself over but to those exercises, which dispose the body to war.

His zeal for the christian cause was unbounded and extravagant: his utmost ambition was war against the infidels; and he frequently formed the wild project of exterminating them all: his desire to immortalize his name, as the avenger of Christ, was the main spring of all his warlike measures, and ultimately caused his ruin. To be a perfect prince, he wanted but moderation, says a great historian: we ought to add, however, that he wanted also learning.

Clear signals of decay appeared already during this reign. The monarchical element separates itself from the popular element, and therefore the noise of bondage's irons is heard not far. During this whole reign the cortes met but once.

The first expedition to Africa. — The king, longing to commence his career in the military life, formed a corps of some chosen citizens, resolving to call them out on the first opportunity. They were soon after embarked with other troops, to proceed to Africa with Sebastian, who said that he was only going to visit his garrisons in Africa. He landed at Tanger,

and rode about the country with as few attendants as he would have done in Portugal: he made several excursions towards the interior, which at length alarmed the moors, who immediately collected a sufficient force to check these insults. The king was delighted on receiving information of their approach, and prepared to give them battle. The moors, trusting to their superiority of numbers, heedlessly rushed forward; but Sebastian had judiciously drawn up his little army so near to the sea, as to be supported by the fire from his galleys; by this means the moors were out-flanked, and suffered so severely, that they were obliged to retreat, leaving the field of battle covered with their killed and wounded. Sebastian, during the engagement, displayed great valour; and, having well feasted after this his first victory, he returned to Lisbon.

Second expedition. — D. Sebastian anxiously expected any opportunity to signalize himself, and an unforeseen case strengthened his design. Muley Mahamet, king of Fez and Morocco, dispossessed of his kingdom by his uncle Muley Mo-

luco, implored the assistance of the king of Portugal. D. Sebastian readily promised to assist him in person and with all his forces.

Cardinal Henry having declined the regency of the kingdom, the king chose four governors. The ill-fated expedition departed, and landed on Arzilla. Moluco, being aware of the arrival of the christians, placed himself at the head of his numerous army, and marched to the fields of Alcacer Quivir. He was at this time dangerously ill and labouring under a violent fever.

On the fourth of august of 1578 an obstinate battle was fought. In the beginning the portuguese made so considerable a havoc among the moors, that a great number of the latter fled to Fez. Moluco was so much alarmed, that, although at his last gasp, he mounted on horseback, and rallied his men, drawing his sabre: but the exertions he made, so much increased his disease, that he fainted and fell into the arms of his attendants. He was immediately replaced in

his litter, where he expired a few moments afterwards.

The contention became general, the field of battle was a spectacle of death and of terror. Sebastian would with words and examples raise the spirits; and appeared where the danger was greater; but to no purpose: the portuguese fought without courage, and were seized and killed by the saracens without difficulty. Fortune was so much against the portuguese, that Christoval de Tavora with tears entreated the king to surrender to the moors, because there was no other remedy! « Remedy!—replied D. Sebastian—that of heaven, if our works deserve it.» Tavora, ardently desiring to preserve the life of his monarch, demanded a white cloth to show to the moors, as a sign of yielding; and upon the spot D. Nuno de Mascarenhas held up a white handkerchief on the point of his sword, and some mussulmans came and asked the arms from D. Sebastian. Tavora then begged submissively the king to give his sword. On hearing these words, Sebastian drew to himself his arm, and exclaimed;

« The royal dignity will be lost with life »
and on saying this, fought his way through
the mahometan crowd.

Sebastian, attended by Luis de Brito,
after beating down many infidels, was
surrounded on all sides. The moors seized
him, and endeavoured to wrest the
sword from his hand. Brito drew his own,
and made among them a great slaughter.
In this way, the king could desintangle
himself from the enemies, and retired
towards the river Muhazen, near which
many portuguese troops were dispersed;
and thus he left the field of battle. Brito
was taken prisoner, and looking for the
way D. Sebastian took, saw him far off
without being pursued. He was already
at a great distance from the place, where
his body is said to be found.

Supposed corpse of D. Sebastian. — It
was generally credited not only by the
noblemen, who were captive in the pa-
valion of the new moorish king, but also
by the mussulmans themselves, that D.
Sebastian lived yet; because no person
had seen him to die, somebody had seen
him quit the field of battle, and

pass the river Muhazen, and neither any of his ensigns were perceived nor any thing else. Meanwhile a servant of D. Sebastian, perhaps moved by liberty's reward (which the moorish king had promised to any one who could find the said corpse of D. Sebastian), brought, two days after the battle, a body much wounded, covered with blood and dust, putrified by the scorching heat of the african sun; in a word, utterly disfigured.

In the beginning the noblemen seemed to be doubtful; but after, either because they indeed acknowledged him (which was very difficult in that state), because deeming he was alive, wished he could make his escape without being persecuted by the saracens, or because, their ideas being so confused by so sorrowful a situation, they affirmed without great reflexion what they heard from a portuguese. Be that as it may, this body was buried in Alcacer with signs for it to be known.

Notwithstanding the great rumour that D. Sebastian was yet living, cardinal D. Henry was proclaimed king of Portugal at the close of august of the same year,

The moorish king was very proud of the victory: he began however to be apprehensive that Philippe of Spain would revenge the death of his nephew, and enter into confederacy with the portuguese. In order to get rid of this fear, he offered him the supposed corpse of D. Sebastian without ransom.

D. Sebastian appears in Italy.—Twenty years after the battle of Alcacer appeared in Venice a man, who called himself king of Portugal, and who gave decisive proofs of the same. The spanish ambassador in Venice endeavoured to ruin this man, and succeeded in casting him into a prison. Sebastian asked to be examined and to have his head cut off, if it could not be proved that he was the same whom he said to be. No regard was paid to so just a reclamation, and even he was not permitted to be seen. The senate of Venice, in order to avoid disputes with the court of Castile, and not to pronounce an unjust judgment against Sebastian, set him at liberty after twenty seven interrogatories.

From Venice Sebastian departed to Florence, where he was arrested by the

command of the grand-duke. From Florence he was conveyed to Naples, and confined in a prison. The earl of Lemos, vice-roy of Naples, had a parley with him, in which they spoke of the greatest details of two embassadies, with which he had been sent to D. Sebastian king of Portugal. The earl was so much convinced that he was the king himself, that he treated him very mildly, and at the last hour said to his son and successor: «I declare that this man is the very Sebastian king of Portugal.» A little time after he was sent to Spain.

The duke and the duchess of Medina Sidonia desired to see him; and after a long conversation, Sebastian asked the duke, whether he possessed yet a sword he had given to him, when he departed to Africa. «The king D. Sebastian—answered the duke—gave me a sword which I have yet.» And as he said he knew it, though after a lapse of twenty years, the duke ordered twelve swords to be brought, and Sebastian said that it was not one of them, as soon as they were seen. The duke ordered others to be brought, and Sebastian

upon the spot pointed it out. To the duchess asked Sebastian whether she had yet a ring he had given to her. The duchess showed it, and he said : « Under the stone of this ring is engraved my name. The stone was taken out, and what Sebastian had said, was found to be true. After Sebastian was confined in a castle, and no more was spoken of this unfortunate.

Vice-reign of D. Luis de Ataíde. — Carelessness, immorality, avarice and often barbarity of many vice-roys and governors, had brought upon themselves universal abhorrence throughout the portuguese dominions ; and these dominions should be annihilated without the incomparable administration of Ataíde. Hidalcão, Nizamoluco and Samorim, the most powerful kings of India, entered into a confederacy against the portuguese.

Upon his arrival at Goa, D. Luis was informed, that the general opinion was to abandon the most remoted places, and concentrate all the forces in Malabar and the suburbs of the capital. « As long as I live — said D. Luis to those who spoke thus to him — I will keep all, our enemies

shall gain no ground.» He sent out troops to all the threatened places, and made the necessary preparations for the defence of Goa.

At length the enemies fell upon the cities, and every-where resistance was equal to the courage with which they were attacked. Goa was invaded by Hidalcão. The siege of Goa was one of the most dreadful, of which history speaks. Ten months of a very pressed siege were elapsed, when Hidalcão, moved by the enormous losses he had endured, raised the siege. The siege of Goa being raised, D. Luis went to cause that of Chaul to be raised, which was directed by Nizamoluco king of Cambay, whom he vanquished in a very obstinate battle. Afterwards he directed himself against Samorim, routed him, and obliged him to sign a pact, according to which he could not possess any more vessels of war. The three powerful kings being overcome, the others laid down their arms. After the expiration of his vice-reign, D. Luis returned to Europe (1517):

In 1578 D. Luis de Ataide, who was

already count of Atouguja, returned as vice-roy to the east. Ataide, after having, a second time, firmly established the administration of the oriental states, died in Goa; and so great a man, upon whose spirit passions had no influence, or, to say better, they were all concentrated in one only, patriotism, inscribed his name in the annals of heroism.

D, HENRY,

THE CHASTE,

(1578 — 1580).

Character of D. Henry. — Situation of Portugal after the disappearance of D. Sebastian. — D. Henry is proclaimed king. — Pretenders to the throne. — Cortes, election of five governors.

Character of D. Henry. — D. Henry, before he was king, was an exemplary prelate. He enjoyed the greatest ecclesiastical dignities, being archbishop of Evora, Braga and Lisbon. His reputation in the college of cardinals was so great, that, in the conclave on the death of Paul III, he was a candidate for the papal dignity. Henry gave alms in great sums, and these were more considerable to those persons, who for modesty did not mendicate.

D. Henry was very versed in the greek,

latin and hebrew langages, in theology, philosophy, and also in the mathematical sciences, as a pupil of the celebrious Peter Nunes. He was a particular protector of learned men, whose company gave to him an unutterable pleasure. Aires Barbosa, Gaspar do Casal, Damião de Goes, Hieronymus Osorio, André de Resende, Edwards Nunes de Leão, and many others, experienced his affection. He called to Portugal the italian Petter Maffeo, and the two famous flemings Peter Vaseo and Nicolas Clenardo. For his instigation, Goes wrote in portuguese the history of the reign of D. Manoel, Osorio wrote the same history in latin, Maffeo the history of the East Indies in the same language; Leão collected several laws, that were dispersed. Osorio and Maffeo became renowned for the pureness and correctness of their language: their latinity was, perhaps, not inferior to that of Livius and Tacitus.

So many and so great qualities were stained, when Henry accepted the charge of the general inquisitor. Besides this, seated upon the throne he did not show the ef-

fects of these qualities, and was an unapt king, delivering the country into the hands of tyranny.

Situation of Portugal after the disappearance of D. Sebastian. — A government is always a very complexed machine, that has its beginning, its progress, and its moment of perfection, if it is well established in its origin; and has its beginning, its progress, and its moment of destruction, if it is originally vicious. In both cases it comprehends so many internal and external objects, that its dissolution, produced either by the imbecility of the sovereign or by the impacience of the subjects, can have but dreadful results. If the impacience of the subjects breaks the yoke, under which they for a long time groaned, the nation goes more or less rapidly to an anarchy through waves of blood. If it is the listlessness of the sovereign, unable to support the reins of power, that causes this fatal end, blood is spared, but the nation remains in a state of death. This nation is but a corpse, all the parts of which grow rotten, separate themselves, and transform into

a heap of worms, which also grow rotten after devouring all.

Meanwhile, adjacent nations turn round, as wild and fierce beasts in the forests. They take, without effort, possession of a nation, that can not defend themselves. Then this nation is reduced to a state worse than that of barbary. The laws of the conqueror strive against those of the subdued nation, customs against customs, religion against religion, the language of the subdued people is confounded with a foreign idiom. It is a cahos, to which it is difficult to foresee the end; it is a cahos, which lasts many centuries, and always remain traces, that the most prosperous events do not extinguish.

Here is the image of Portugal after the disappearance of D. Sebastian, by degrees falling into the power of Castile, and beginning to suffer a captivity of almost sixty years. The great inhability of Henry was the principal cause of this horrible catastrophe. In this way the name of Portugal was scratchet out from the roll of nations.

D. Henry is proclaimed king.—News having been carried to Lisbon of the defeat of the christian army, cardinal D. Henry was proclaimed king of Portugal. It seemed that Henry did not feel the delight, which the sceptre ordinarily occasions, seeing the seed of discord to germin among those who aspired to the crown, on account of his ecclesiastical state and his old age.

Pretenders to the throne.—The chief pretenders were, Philippe II, king of Spain; D. Antony, prior of Crato; D. Catharine, duchess of Bragança; all three grand-sons of D. Manoel. Philippe profited by fallacious means and exciting hopes, which his delegates efficaciously employed with the cardinal and people. Philippe had determined to enter by force into Portugal, if he should see his own projects to miscarry by gentle measures.

Cortes, election of five governors.—The bashful cardinal fluctuated in his mind, and, in spite of being naturally inclined to the party of the duchess, he sided, however, with Philippe, whose power put him in fear. And being very pressed,

summoned the claimants, and held cortes. There was much altercation, and the variety of opinions was so great, that all remained undecided. In this pressure the king elected five governors, to whom every one swore to obey, in case he should die without successor, and to obey also the sovereign chosen by them.

The cortes being dissolved, the partisans of the three claimants began to act more openly; and Henry, fearing the effects of the popularity of Antony, declared him illegitimate.

An epidemy beginning to rage at Lisbon, the king retired to Almeirim, whither he called newly the deputies. Days were past in fruitless altercation, and the illness of the king was daily increasing. Henry died at Almeirim in january 1580.

INTERREGNUM,

(1580 — 1581).

D. ANTONY AND D. PHILIPPE.

Proclamation of D. Antony. — Battle of Alcantara. — D. Antony is abandoned. — Cortes at Thomar.

*P*roclamation of D. Antony. — By the death of the cardinal the portuguese remained subject to an aristocrätical government appointed by him. Philippe addressed the magistrates of the towns and the three states, offering great rewards, if they acknowledged him as their sovereign. Philippe, being resolved to enter Portugal by force, chose two famous generals, the duke of Alva and the marquis of St. Cruz; the former to command the fleet, the latter to head the land-for-

ees. Elvas, Olivença, Serpa, Moura and other important towns, speedily sided with Philippe.

Antony, moved by the rapid progress of his rival, exerted his utmost endeavours to acquire the portuguese crown. In Santarem the popular shout of his proclamation was raised, and he was saluted king of Portugal with all the usual formalities. Antony did not wait that the spirits should be dejected; and departed there and then to Lisbon, where he entered almost without opposition. He directed himself to the house of senate, and here he was a second time proclaimed king of Portugal. All the towns, situated between Lisbon and Porto, followed the example of the capital.

Battle of Alcantara. — The duke of Alva passed the frontier, and obliged the most important towns of Alemtejo to obey Philippe. D. Antony saw his soldiers to abandon his party, and many noblemen to depart to Badajos and pay his allegiance to Philippe. Portugal was exhausted of men and money. In these necessitous circumstances he had recourse to

extorsions, which attracted upon him the hatred of the people. The duke of Alva entered Cascaes without resistance.

Antony assembled an army of eight thousand men consisting of all sorts, and placed himself near the bridge of Alcantara. The duke encamped before his miserable army, that plainly showed the agony of the portuguese liberty. It was about midnight, when the battle commenced. Antony performed prodiges of valour, till at length, almost forsaken, he gave ground, passed through Lisbon, and did not halt till he reached Sacavem. The capital submitted.

D. Antony is abandoned. — Antony went out from Sacavem to Coimbra, where he levied a little army, and besieged Aveiro. This town being subdued, he pitched his camp in sight of Porto, and possessed himself of it also. The duke of Alva, desiring to strike the last blow to the party of Antony, dispatched against him general Sancho de Avila at the head of an army of six thousand men. Avila battered the city of Porto, entered it, and his soldiers were permitted to

sack it. Antony fled with few attendants. This prince being forsaken, every city, town and village refused him admittance, and thus he led many days the life of a wanderer, and often he was on the point of falling into the hands of his enemies.

Philippe, being informed of the victory of the duke of Alva and the flight of Antony, directed himself to Elvas, and promised a large sum to him who would bring the head of this prince. Antony freighted a ship, and, attended by the count of Vimioso and a few others, sailed to England, whence he went out to Paris, and obtained the intercession of Catharine.

Cortes at Thomar. — Philippe called together the states of the kingdom at Thomar, where he wished to hold cortes in the month of april (1581). The same month, but prior to the cortes, Philippe was proclaimed king of Portugal; and we begin now to reckon the days of the captivity of Portugal. In the cortes the following articles were decreed. All the prerogatives, customs, exemptions and immunities of the country shall be strictly observed :

no public measures relative to Portugal shall be concluded, or even discussed elsewhere, but always within the kingdom: no appointment, which could relate to the political government of these realms shall be granted excepting to natives: the commerce of the countries beyond the seas shall not be altered. The cortes being dissolved, Philippe directed himself to the capital.

PERIOD THE THIRD,

OTHER

PHILIPPINE DYNASTY,

(1581 — 1640).

D. PHILIPPE I.

THE PRUDENT,

(1581 — 1599).

Character of D. Philippe I. — Literature. — French expeditions in favour of D. Antony. — English expedition in favour of D. Antony. — Causes of the destruction of the portuguese empire in the East Indies. — Descent of D. Philippe I.

Character of D. Philippe I. — Philippe II of Spain and I of Portugal, on account of his intrigues and extraordinary ambition, made so great a bustle, that he was called the demon of the south. He was endowed with great wit, and a

little common religious zeal. In defence of religion he supported very serious wars : he so much de'ested heresy, that he used to say, that he would lose his states rather than see them infected by the errors of Luther and Calvin, and that, if any of his children became heretics, he himself would kindle the fire to burn them.

He used also to say, and repeated it at his dying hour, not to have committed any act of injustice, knowing it to be such. Philippe did not know, therefore, how to distinguish justice from injustice ; because he was ignorant, that it was an injustice to usurp a kingdom ; because he was ignorant, that it was unjust to kill an offspring, either from ambition or jealousy ; because finally, he was ignorant, that it was an injustice, to overflow with human blood the states of Flanders for the sake of religion, which ought to be free. Only the sanguinary duke of Alva boasted of causing the death of two millions of men during his government.

Both in prosperity and adversity, D. Philippe possessed an unalterable constancy, what he decisively showed, when he

heard the news of the victory of the gulf of Lepanto and that of the loss of the *invincible* fleet,

Towards the portuguese Philippe was a detestable king, a tyrant. The emigrations were by hundreds, the murders were numberless, particularly ecclesiastics, whose bodies were thrown into the sea through an opening in the tower of S. Julian.

Literature. — Tyranny, that generally checks the progress of civilization, opening the wings and claws, fell upon the portuguese literature, and corrupted it with its pestiferous breath. The portuguese literature began then to lose its classic lustre; the beautiful portuguese idiom began to grow out of use. The meanness and adulation of many writers were so great, that they employed in their works the language of the usurper. Besides this, many writers were murdered, and many banished.

French expedition in favour of D. Antony. — On his arrival in France, Antony fitted out troops, and departed in a fleet commanded by the earl of Brissac. At the

same time, the spanish fleet, commanded by the marquis of St. Cruz, left the Tagus; and both steered their course towards the Açores, that followed the party of Antony. In the sea of these islands there was an obstinate conflict. Many french vessels steered off, their commanders having been suborned by Philippe's agents. The earl of Brissac set sail for France with the remainder of the fleet, leaving the victory to the spaniards (1582).

Antony still obtained a succour consisting of one thousand two hundred men commanded by general Chartres, who arrived at Angra. The marquis of St. Cruz directed himself against the enemies. The spaniards landed, and after much contention, came off victorious. Chartres capitulated, and returned home with the rest of his soldiers (1583).

English expedition in favour of D. Antony. — After this, Antony applied to Elizabeth, queen of England, who favoured his views, on account of the *invincible* fleet, which Philippe had sent out to subdue her states.

In 1589, a great fleet, headed by

Francis Drake, weighed anchor, and reached the cape Carvoeiro.

John Noris, commander of the land-troops, came on shore, took possession of the fortress of Peniche, and arrived near Lisbon. After he directed himself to Cascaes, where the squadron had anchored. The party of Antony was depressed. All the towns kept their allegiance to the usurper; not even one sided with that prince. The two english generals returned to England, and Philippe was allowed peaceably to enjoy his usurpation.

Antony, already without pretention, went to Paris, and lived here until 1595, in which year he died.

Causes of the destruction of the portuguese empire in the East Indies. — Fifty years had been enough for the portuguese to found an empire in the East Indies. It was not requisite so much to be destroyed. Many causes contributed at the same time to its fall. At first, the portuguese were to guard an immense tract of coast, and their disposable troops were very little for it. Their settlements were situated at such great distances, that they

could not give mutual aid. Besides this, each of these settlements had a governor, whose interests seldom adapted to those of the state. Every one depended, it is true, on the general governor or vice-roy of the Indies, who resided at Goa; but under the pretence of the great distance, they did not wait their orders. Even the general governors and vice-roys, whose functions lasted three years, occupied themselves less for the advantages of the state than of their own; and to the end that the others would not declare the defects of their administration, they shut their eyes to all the abuses, and consented that every person should grow rich, provided that they also might grow rich. The history of the portuguese dominion, during its decadence, rather consists of the narrative of the corruption of the vice-roys and governors than of general facts.

In the second place, the valour of the Almeidas, Albuquerque and their men, converted itself in faintheartedness and negligence. The rapacious thirst of wealth had succeeded the patriotism. During the reign of D. Manoel and his successor, evil

did not increase; at least it was little sensible: but with D. Sebastian, all the political errors, all delirations of fanaticism, sat upon the throne. The inquisition, solemnly settled at Goa, distinguished itself by a greater severity than all other tribunals of the mother country. Many thousands of victims perished in flames; and when these bloody executions gave rise to some rebellion, the vice-roys and governors, not daring to act openly, employed the iron of assassins and poison. Cardinal Henry did not improve the condition of the indians. Thus, the portuguese, who fifty years before were so powerful in the East Indies, now abhorred both by the indians, jews, and by mussulmans intermingled with them, not enjoying already the public trust, and deprived of military force, must fall at the first shock, leaving behind but a hateful memory.

But among all the causes, which produced the ruin of the portuguese in the East Indies, the stronger was the great change of the system of administration, which change was owing to the revolution, that rendered Portugal nearly a province

of Spain. The despotic Philippe and his successors much endeavoured to deprive Portugal of her riches and power, in order to keep her more submissive, and did not forget her colonies in the Indies. The Spaniards, sole masters of the Philippine Islands, could make the whole commerce of Japan, China, Malacca and the whole Indian archipelago. Philippe took to heart not to allow the Portuguese commerce in the Indies to be prosperous. Instead of fifteen or twenty vessels, which every year departed from Lisbon to Goa, Philippe sent out only the fourth part and the worst. In a word, he desired that the Portuguese should lose their settlements in the Indies, without being accused of being the cause of it. Such was always his politics, to wound his enemies, without discovering the hand that grasped the dagger.

Descendence of D. Philippe I.—Philippe married four times. The first wife was D. Mary, daughter of D. John III. By her he had the ill-fated Charles, whom his father sentenced to die without a process.

The second wife was Mary, queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII.

The third was Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II, king of France.

The fourth was Anne, daughter of the emperor Maximilian II, by whom he had Philippe, who succeeded him.

D. PHILIPPÈ II,

THE PIOUS,

(1599 — 1621).

· Counsels of D. Philippe I to his son D. Philippe II. — Entrance of Philippe in Lisbon. — India. — Descendence of D. Philippe II.

C*ounsels of Philippe I to his son Philippe II.* — When Philippe I died, he bequeathed to his son a writing, the substance of which was as follows: « Without searching whether it is just or not, make yourself master of Portugal, the conquest of which can have as a result, the subduing of France, the abating of the forces of England, the disorder of Germany, and to bring the terror of the spanish arms to the borderings of septentrion. It is of moment, at first to establish your dominion over the portuguese. In the beginning, don't oppress them with tri-

butes; whereas, grant to them all the privileges which they ask: but after being accustomed to the castilian government, curtail by degrees the same privileges, and under different pretences appoint now and then castilian magistrates. It is of consequence, not to take off your eyes from the house of Bragança, till an opportunity arrives to destroy it entirely. As for the other noblemen, it is necessary to remove them from their country, conferring on them honourable charges in Germany, Flanders and Italy. Only so is it possible to deprive Portugal of resources to any insurrection. And it is better to be absolute master of a ruined kingdom, than possess a very rich one, but obliged to spare her wealth.»

For himself Philippe was unable to bring to a realization these articles; but his favourites caused them to be fulfilled.

Entrance of Philippe in Lisbon — Philippe was ardently desiring to come and visit his portuguese subjects; but his favourites, who drained towards him all the philosophy of royal favour, opposed his desires, which he could satisfy only

at the close of his reign. People did not see any more pompous solemnity. All the orders of the state had constructed triumphal arches. In the Tagus was a great number of vessels with the form of fishes and marine monsters.

While the king laid across the Tagus, the noise of the firing from the ships, the sound of the musical instruments, which were played through all the city, the repeated shouts of acclamations, produced on every person an unexpressible sentiment. Philippe landed, and directed himself to the cathedral, and hence to the palace; but during his passage through the streets he did not think of meeting with so much enthusiasm and wealth, that he passed a second time on the following day to observe it.

The admiration of the king was so great that he said « he never till that day thought himself so great a monarch » and added, in imitation of Julius Cæsar, that Lisbon should henceforth be called, *the Happiness of Philippe*. Philippe was in Portugal but seven months.

India. — Becoming about this time ex-

cessively dreadful the growing power of the pirates, who, headed by the famous Cunhales, infested the indian coasts, the princes of the east were afraid of him, and Samorim himself gave him leave to build a fortress in his empire. Cunhales formed the daring design of exterminating the portuguese from India. Cunhales made hostilities against the same princes, from whom he received favours; and such was the chief cause of his ruin.

Samorim wished to revenge himself, and implored the assistance of the viceroy, who readily gave ear to him. André Furtado de Mendonça was chosen commander of the expedition, and, joining to the forces of Calicut, besieged the pirate in his fortress. Cunhales, being unable to resist, surrendered. André returned to Goa, and Cunhales was hanged.

The East India Company being created in Holland, the dutch began to settle themselves in the East Indies, profiting by the natural antipathy of the people of these regions against the portuguese.

Descendence of D. Philippe II. — D.

Philippe had by D. Margarida, daughter of Charles archduke of Austria :

D. Philippe, successor to his father, being born at Madrid in 1605.

D. Anne, wife of Luis XIII, king of France.

D. Mary, wife of Ferdinand III emperor of Germany.

D. PHILIPPE III,

THE GREAT,

(1621 — 1640).

Character of D. Philippe III, and the duke of Olivares. — Diogo Soares and Michael de Vasconcellos, secretaries of state. — Restoration of Portugal. — India. — The Brazils. — Descendence of D. Philippe III.

Character of D. Philippe III and the duke of Olivares. — It was more than forty years since the portuguese suffered the spanish yoke, when the reign of Philippe III commenced. This prince was then sixteen years old, and D. Gaspar de Gusmão, duke of Olivares, received all the royal favour.

This duke was an intelligent, sharp and eloquent man; his law was policy, and his doctrine the preserving of the fortune he enjoyed, though by devilish means. Spain had never known so power-

ful a minister. His vanity rendered him so proud, that he exacted from men not only obsequiousness but also worship. The reign of Philippe is the administration of the duke of Olivares. His haughty, disgusting and oppressive conduct towards the portuguese, cut off from the kingdom of Spain the crown of Portugal.

Diogo Soares and Michael de Vasconcellos, secretaries of state. — Philippe wished to reduce Portugal into a province of Spain, and the duke of Olivares, to satisfy the desire of the king, created Diogo Soares secretary of state of Portugal to live at Madrid, and as his correspondent at Lisbon, with the same charge, Michael de Vasconcellos, father-in-law and brother-in-law of Diogo Soares. These two portuguese were firmly attached to the spanish interest. Then new tributes were imposed, and the spanish language was adopted in every order which was issued out. All this was done without calling together the cortes.

The people, despaired by so many extortions, made at Lisbon a great tumult, and the windows of the palace did not

escape from their fury (1623). This tumult had no useful result whatever, because the nobility did not declare themselves in its favour. The people refused to pay, and the orders, that came from Madrid for this purpose, were continual. Michael de Vasconcellos endeavoured to accomplish them; but he met with a vigorous opposition from the people. To better extort this tribute, a junta was instituted; but the people seemed always refractory to the rigorous orders issued by it.

Restoration of Portugal.—D. Philippe professed the utmost desire of converting Portugal into a province of Spain. The duke of Olivares, to satisfy the desire of the king, created a meeting at Badajos and another at Aiamonte, both formed by castilian ministers, to whom he gave so much authority over Portugal, that the tribunals of this kingdom remained inactive. But the haughty Olivares, not deeming this way enough to bring into act his designs, called to the court, by mandate of the king, the portuguese of the first rank, who here heard a sentence condemning Portugal to lose all the pre-

rogatives of a kingdom, on account of her perfidiousness (referring to a tumult, that had taken place at Evora). On account of this project of the most nefarious usurpation, the actions of the portuguese, which tended to shake off the yoke of Castile, will be for ever justified, even before the most inexorable arbitrators; because Philippe I had exempted Portugal of all the submission to his crown, if he or his successors violated the privileges of this kingdom.

When the catalans, protected by Luis XIII king of France, revolted against Philippe (1640), the duke of Bragança and other noblemen received orders from Philippe, to make the necessary preparations to attend the king on his journey to Catalonia, in order to quell so great an insurrection. But the duke, always watchful, easily perceived the cunningness of Philippe, and used tergiversation with the court of Castile, readily to grasp at the first opportunity, in which the portuguese should offer to him the sceptre, that he had often refused as untimely.

In 1640, Michael de Almeida, Peter

de Mendonça, George de Mello, John Pinto Ribeiro, and others, assembled in the house of Antão de Almada; and after setting forth the grievances, under which Portugal had groaned since her subjection to Spain, resolved to proclaim the duke of Bragança D. John as king.

On the first of december the conspiracy broke out. The conspirers directed themselves to the palace. Michael de Vasconcellos was stabbed, and thrown out of the window. This uproar had drawn a vast concourse of people to the palace, who, seeing the secretary's body, shouted with joy; then they rushed upon the body, mangled and trampled it under foot.

Whilst the duke did not arrive, the archbishops of Lisbon and Braga, and the general inquisitor, were appointed governors. They dispatched, without delay, couriers to the most considerable cities and towns, in order to encourage them to follow the example of Lisbon, and provide against the invasion of the spaniards. The duke directed himself to Lisbon, where the solemnity of the coronation took place.

India. — From the harbours of Holland great fleets departed to the East Indies, where they took many towns from the portuguese. In almost all the courts of the princes of the east there were dutch ambassadors, who took to heart to set them at variance with the portuguese. The commerce, which the latter made in the East Indies, anciently so lucrative, diminished day by day, after the dutch had themselves established there.

The Brazils. — The republic of Holland, that had just created a new company called the East India (1621) like that they had some time before created with the West India, formed the design of taking the capital of the Brazils, and sent out a great squadron against it. The dutch made the port of Bahia, and set fire to the portuguese ships, which there anchored. The inhabitants of S. Salvador, frightened by the proximity of the enemies, had no courage to defend their city, and abandoned it to their mercy; but aided by two fleets arriving from Europe, they succeeded in recovering the capital.

The West India company had not forgotten its conquests in the Brazils. They equipped a great squadron, that took the road of Pernambuco, and, nearly without opposition, possessed itself of Olinda, its inhabitants having forsaken their city. That of Recife shared the same fate (1630). With the possession of these two cities, the dutch easily enlarged their conquests all over the province of Pernambuco.

The West India company, flushed with so rapid progresses, determined to take possession of all the Brazils, and appointed to head the common forces the earl of Nassau John Maurice (1640). The success was such as might have been expected. In 1640 the dutch possessed half of the Brazils.

Descendance of Philippe III. — By his first wife D. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry IV, king of France, he had D. Mary Tereza, who espoused Luis XIV king of France.

By his second wife D. Anne of Austria he had Charles II.

PERIOD THE FOURTH,

OTHER

BRIGANTINE DYNASTY,

(1640 —).

D. JOHN IV,

THE RESTORER,

(1640 — 1656).

Character of D. John IV. — Influence of England. — Enterprise of Valverde. — Battle of Montijo. — Conspiracy of the archbishop of Braga. — The court of Spain projects the assassination of D. John IV. — D. John protects the Palatine princes. — The East Indies. — The Brazils. — Descendence of D. John IV.

Character of D. John IV. — D. John, ardently desiring to reinstate his country in the liberty she had lost in the hands of tyranny, heard the lamentations she uttered in the irons of captivity, and, mo-

ved by so praiseworthy impulses, placed himself at the head of the conspiracy, which delivered him the portuguese sceptre. D. John could not enjoy the pleasures annexed to a majesty, because he had to oppose by aid of arms the reiterated invasions of the spaniards, and by vigilancy the plots framed against his life.

The whole of the reign of D. John IV was taken up in battles against the spaniards, who would stubbornly deliver Portugal to Philippe. But the portuguese, whose numbness, in which they had been immersed during almost sixty years, and which had cohibited their native audacity, was vanished before a national king, they heard the cry of liberty; running at full speed to the frontiers, sword in hand, and animated by the impulse of honour and glory, remembered that the noise of battles had always been for their ancestors a melodious harmony; and, fighting with the sentiment of their ancient renown, overflowed the fields with spanish blood.

The reign of D. John IV was not

spent in war only. This king made very salutary laws to redress the grievances arising from the spanish dominion. He also showed great devotion to the mystery of the conception of the holy virgin; and in the cortes of 1646 declared her patroness of Portugal, promising, in his name and that of his successors, to pay her a certain tribute annually. And he ordained that no one should take up his degree in the university at Coimbra, without swearing to defend that the blessed virgin Mary had been conceived without the taint of original sin.

D. John IV is said to have formed a plan for uniting again Portugal and Spain, making his son D. Theodosius king of the whole of the Peninsula, and Lisbon the capital. The origin of this great plan was the foresight of the rupture of the line of succession in Spain, which happened, in effect, on the death of Charles II. To this, indeed, he entered into a secret treaty with some eminent personages of the neighbouring kingdom. Such a project shows the elevated character and the refined policy of D.

John IV. And that he was very versed in the management of affairs, it is evidently indicated by the demonstration of joy from the spaniards upon his death.

Influence of England.—The influence of England over the affairs of Portugal commenced in this time. The origin of this influence was the agency practised by England for truce between Portugal and Holland.

In 1642 Charles I and D. John IV signed a treaty; and in an article of which already appeared the astute english politics. In this article a judge was spoken of to preserve the rights of the britannic subjects in Portugal. Why was it not admitted in like manner, in England, a judge to secure the rights of the portuguese?!

During the period, which elapsed from 1642 to 1654, great events took place at England. Charles I ascended the scaffold, and was succeeded by Cromwell under the title of protector. With Cromwell D. John made a new treaty, in which is seen the ascendancy of England over the affairs of Portugal. The whole treaty was unfavourable to the portuguese: and

we don't know, whether we must or not, justify D. John IV; for, engaged in war against Spain and Holland, he wanted the support of a nation so strong as England was already at that time (*Mr. Sousa Doria*).

Enterprise of Valverde.—Martim Afonso de Mello, a portuguese general, undertook the capture of Valverde. He arrived at Olivença at ten o'clock p. m. and by break of day he was about half a league from Valverde. The spaniards observed the enemy, and proceeded to take all the precautions in their power. The portuguese, knowing the hazard they ran, if they stormed by day a place so well garrisoned, remembered to give up the enterprise; but the fearless Mello ordered the trenches to be carried by assault. The spaniards, disheartened, quitted their posts, and retired to different houses, in which, through apertures made in the walls, they fired upon the portuguese.

The portuguese, without desponding, penetrated, at the expense of much blood, as far as a large opening, in which was the parish church furnished with a re-

doubt: here great numbers of inhabitants had taken refuge. An assault was made, but without effect. General Mello, seeing the prejudice his troops experienced, marched to Olivença (1611).

Battle of Montijo. — Hostilities continued at the frontiers. Matthias de Albuquerque, a portuguese general, after setting on fire some of the enemy's fortresses, entered Montijo without sustaining great loss. Near this city, the contrary forces engaged in battle, and the spaniards charged the portuguese so furiously, that they broke the columns of the portuguese infantry, took the artillery, and put to flight the cavalry. In this action, Matthias de Albuquerque and John da Costa exposed themselves gloriously to every danger, in order to obtain victory. In spite of the indefatigable perseverance of these two generals, the portuguese soldiers were discouraged, and the castilians already chanted victory, not recollecting how inconstant is fortune, chiefly in war.

At the same time that the spaniards, overjoyed, were dispersed through the

field of battle, stripping the slain, insulting the wounded, and robbing the baggage, Costa and Albuquerque endeavoured to repair the damages, even sacrificing their lives. They drew up in order of battle the troops they could assemble, and, sword in hand, charged with such valour the spaniards, that they shortly lost their artillery, which the portuguese employed against them with wonderful effect. The spaniards were totally routed. Such was the famous battle of Montijo. where the valiant portuguese acquired an indelible renown, and the spaniards, for their negligence, remained covered with disgrace (1644).

In all the frontier the portuguese prosecuted successfully the war against the spaniards: but in order to avoid prolixity, we will not detail all the events; and we will only say, that the portuguese were not satisfied with acting merely in their defense; but they entered Spain with fire and sword, so that, if they experienced some adversity, this adversity gave occasion to new triumphs.

Conspiracy of the archbishop of Braga.

—A conspiracy against the life of D. John IV was set on foot, which is said to have begun by the archbishop of Braga, wholly devoted to Philippe. He desired to reinstate him upon the throne. The principal conspirators were the count of Armamar, the count of Villa-Real, the duke of Caminha. The conspiracy being discovered, D. John IV thought that the least delay was prejudicial: the plotters were seized, and, within a little time, executed (1641). The archbishop was sentenced to suffer imprisonment for life, and died here.

The court of Spain projects the assassination of D. John IV. The court of Spain, tired by its adverse fortune, contrived to assassinate treacherously D. John IV. Domingos Leite was a portuguese, whose villany went so far as to propose to kill his king, when he less thought. Domingos Leite departed from Madrid, and, arriving at Lisbon, hired a house in Torneiros street, wherein he made holes in the walls, and waited the Corpus Christi day, on which day the king generally attended the procession. When this pass-

ed, he went to one of the holes, and took aim; but the king appeared so majestic and splendid (as he hereafter confessed) that he was completely dazzled, and discouraged. Thus the king passed on safe and unmolested.

Domingos Leite directed himself to Spain, whence he departed again for the same purpose, and, during his journey, he declared his undertaking to his companion Manoel Roque. This last disguised, entered the city, and made the authorities acquainted with the case. Domingos was apprehended, immediately tried and sentenced to die (1647).

D. John protects the Palatine princes.
— We can number among the actions worthy of remembrance, with which D. John IV illustrated his reign, his observance of the law of hospitality. The parliamentarians, at the head of whom was Cromwell, after executing their king Charles I upon the scaffold, persecuted the Palatine princes Robert and Maurice, nephews of the unfortunate king, who sought refuge in the harbour of Lisbon. Soon after appeared at Cascaes general Blac, commanding

a fleet, claiming the delivery of the princes. The king, inclined to protect them, and seeing that Blac persevered in his claim, ordered to fit out a fleet. There was a conflict, that did not decide any thing.

For a while Blac cruised off the coast of Portugal; but the heart of winter having arrived, he quitted the sea of Portugal; and the princes continued their way, not without marks of the greatest acknowledgement for so great a benefit, with which D. John shewed to every nation, that he knew to keep in the sovereignty the regards owing to a majesty, what alone will immortalize his name.

The East Indies. — The dutch every day grew more powerful in the countries of the east. In 1640 they possessed powerful settlements in Japan, Formosa, Molucca Islands, Timor, Celebes, Borneo, Sumatra, Siam, Malacca, Ormus, Ceylon. The island of Ceylon was the principal theatre, wherein the bloody scenes of war were played. In 1655 arrived here a dutch fleet under Gerard Huld, with whose coming a new martial ardour electrified the republican breasts, and made to unsheath

the swords to be no more put into their scabbards, without expulsing thoroughly the portuguese from the island; what happened indeed. In this manner, the island of Ceylon, in spite of every exertion on the part of the portuguese to oppose the dutch, remained quite subdued by them (1656).

The Brazils. — The war in the Brazils was prosecuted with the same heat. The pernambucans groaned under the hard iron of captivity, and expected but an happy moment to shake off the yoke of their oppressors. Fortune was not contrary on this occasion: a portuguese, John Fernandes Vieira, whose valour and patriotism were extraordinary, appeared. Vieira had laid the bold and arduous plan of causing the death in the capital of Pernambuco all the dutch, who held any share in the government. This plan was discovered, and Vieira fled from the city. In short the undaunted Vieira had sufficient troops to make the dutch potency totter in the Brazils. Fortune had turned its back on the dutch, whose affairs decayed more and more. The

two contrary armies twice combatted in the skirts of Guararapes, and the dutch were always routed.

In 1654 the last blow was struck to the dutch potency in the Brazils. The republicans, being frustrated of their hopes, capitulated, and were compelled to evacuate all the cities and places they possessed there. Thus, the portuguese, after such painful labours, gathered with a few hands the greenest laurels of war, sown by the immortal John Fernandes Vieira.

Descendence of D John IV. — D. John IV had by D. Luisa de Gusmão, daughter of the duke of Medina Sidonia :

D. Theodosius, prince of the Brazils and duke of Bragança, who died at the age of eighteen.

D. Afonso, who succeeded his father, being born at Lisbon in 1643.

D. Peter, successor to his brother, being born at Lisbon in 1648.

D. Catharine, married to Charles II of England.

D. AFONSO VI,

THE VICTORIOUS,

(1656 — 1683).

Character of D. Afonso VI. — England. — Cortes. — The *infant* D. Peter and the queen. — Imprisonment of the king. — The king since his deposition to his death — Battle of Badajos — Arrival of Schomberg. — Battle of Ameixial. — Battle of Castello Rodrigo, — Battle of Montes Claros. — Peace.

Cha·acter of D. Afonso VI. — Afonso, on his accession to the crown, was thirteen years of age. The queen assumed the regency, and the education of the new king was committed to the count of Odemira.

The education Afonso received did not make him fit to govern a kingdom, and his reason was not very clear; thus became the sport of his courtiers.

At night the king wandered through

the streets, hurting the passers bye. The *infant* D. Peter followed the steps of the king, attended by blusterers, so that the two brothers stood in competition one with another, respecting the number of their facinorous companions, and both committed every kind of insolences. Both gave full scope to all their vicious inclinations. It was on one of these nightly excursions, that the *infant* killed a citizen, who was on the beat. The whole odiousness of these shameful proceedings reflected on the king.

England. — The regent D. Luisa entered with England into an alliance, which was strengthened by the marriage of the portuguese *infanta* with Charles II, who ascended the throne of England after the death of Cromwell. She received a portion of two millions of *crusados*

The treaty, that was then agreed, gave over to the english the fortress of Tanger and the island of Bombay; it permitted them to settle themselves in the portuguese colonies of Asia and America; and gave over to them all the

territories, before belonging to the portuguese, which they could take from the dutch.

England, on her side, promised to defend Portugal and her dominions, *even as England herself*; and was obliged to cause all the territories, of which the dutch would, from this time forward, take possession, to be given back again to the portuguese.

This treaty, which was very unfavourable to Portugal, was also a great trick; for the conditions it imposed to the english, were never satisfied.

Cortes. — Whilst D. Afonso directed the affairs, the cortes were never held. And this was perhaps a cause of his fall. Ultimately the *infant* D. Peter called together in 1668 the states, in which the king was deposed, and the *infant* appointed regent.

During the regency of D. Peter, the cortes met three times. At the last time an object of moment was discussed. According to the cortes of Lamego, the princess, who had to inherit the crown, could not marry a foreigner. And as D.

Peter desired, that his daughter, then the only heiress, should marry the duke of Savoy, he assembled the cortes. The cortes allowed it, on condition of not serving as an example for the future.

This event shows conclusively, that the laws, which are said to be made in the cortes of Lamego, were then in force.

The infant D. Peter and the queen.—

The *infant* D. Peter, associating with the queen, determined to usurp the throne of his brother. His partisans began to divulge, that men of honour, since the king was unfit to reign, exceedingly grieved, that he was not deposed and the *infant* proclaimed.

A french fleet arriving in the Tagus, the queen the next day went out on pretence of walking, when the king was just upon the point of leaving for the country. The queen put herself in the convent of Esperança, whence she wrote a letter to the king, acquainting him, that she had abandoned her country, her relations and friends; that, in short, she had sold her estates to be-

come his companion, thereby hoping to gain his favour; that all her efforts to please him were fruitless: she therefore begged to be allowed to return to France, requesting also that her dower might be restored. On the receipt of this letter, Afonso became furious, and flew directly to the convent of Esperança, where he would certainly have demolished the gates, had not the *infant*, who was probably warned for this purpose, arrived with a numerous retinue, and thus prevented such violence. The king returned to the palace.

They began upon the spot to treat with great ardour the nullity of the marriage of the king, for the power belonged already to the *infant*, and the plea was quite his.

Imprisonment of the king. — The partisans of the *infant* divulged, that the state, into which the kingdom had been reduced, was so miserable, that it was impossible to return so great a sum of money as the portion of the queen: and that it was no novelty, that a man should espouse the wife of his brother. And see-

ing that, to complete his work, it wanted only the arrest of the king, they resolved upon doing it.

After dinner the king went to take a nap. The *infant* availed himself of the silence in the palace, directed himself to it, entered the bed-chamber of the king, and locked all the doors. The king awoke, and hearing a noise in the palace, rose from his bed, and, finding every door locked, took up a loaded blunderbuss, and began to beat one of them, crying out: « Ah, traitors, you have sold me! » (1667).

The *infant* remained at the palace with his train, and chose some of his attendants to put the king under guard.

D. Peter was appointed regent, and married the queen.

The king since his deposition to his death. — D. Afonso remained some time imprisoned in his chamber: but the regent, being aware that he wished to go to Villa Viçosa, proposed to him, that the castle of the island Terceira was a healthful place, and that he could take exercise there, because it was very spacious. Afonso accepted the proposal, and entered the

island in 1669. He did not remain here a long time, because a plot to set the king at liberty was discovered, which induced the regent to cause the king to go out of the island. Afonso VI resided at Cintra till the year of 1683 in which he died.

Battle of Badajos. — The death of John IV gave a matchless joy to the spaniards, who entertained the flattering hopes of subduing again Portugal. But during all this reign the portuguese showed them the wetted edge of their arms. In 1647 was appointed governor of Alemtejo the illustrious captain John Mendes de Visconcellos, who, not satisfied of keeping himself in defense, invaded Badajos. The duke of St. German governed this town. The portuguese assailed the fort of St. Christopher; but being beaten back with great loss, they assaulted that of St. Michael. After an assault of four hours, the fort was taken with great slaughter on the side of the spaniards.

Battle of the lines of Elvas. — The news of this victory resounded at Madrid with a sorrowful echo, and D. Luis de

Haro went without delay, and laid siege to Elvas, where Sancho Manoel was the commander. The portuguese, rather than submit to the spaniards, seemed willing to encounter every danger and to risk every extremity; and gave information of this resolution to the count of Cantanhede, who then governed the province of Alemtejo. He determined to attack the enemies in the very intrenchments, falling on a sudden upon them and driving them away.

Arrival of Schomberg.—In spite of the triumphs, Portugal felt the fatal results of war: the public treasure was exhausted, and the people reduced to the greatest misery. In order to avoid such a great catastrophe, the regent remembered to implore the assistance of the *most christian* king. Seven or eight thousand men, paid by the king of France, and commanded by the famous general Schomberg, arrived in Portugal.

Battle of Ameixial. — D. John de Austria, natural son of D. Philippe, resolved to realize his great projects, began by taking the fortress of Evora; and his inroads

arrived at Alcacer do Sal, where the barbarities of the spaniards frightened the whole of the province. The commander D. Sancho Manoel, at the head of the portuguese army, encountered D. John de Austria in the fields of Ameixial, and the two generals put their armies in array. A battle was fought courageously on both sides, but victory declared itself in favour of the portuguese (1663).

Battle of Castello Rodrigo. — In 1664 took place the battle of Castello Rodrigo. The duke of Ossuna, resolving to take this fortress, fell upon it, but he was repelled by the gallantry of the portuguese, who, after this affair, asked the assistance of Peter Jacques de Magalhães, governor of the province of Beira. This brave general marched immediately, appeared before the fort, and, engaging with the enemy, remained victorious.

Battle of Montes Claros. — D. John de Austria was now substituted by the marquis of Carracena, who had boasted of penetrating as far as Lisbon. But this boasting soon dissipated, and he remained content by besieging Villa Viçosa.

The marquis of Marialva collected his army, and encamped in the fields of Montes Claros. The spaniards left their intrenchments, and came to an engagement. This bloody action lasted many hours, till at length the enemy gave in (1665).

Peace. — The war continued till the year of 1668. The minds of men in general were set upon peace, which was at last concluded, the *infant* D. Peter being already regent. This war (named restoration) lasted twenty eight years. About this time Philippe was not alive, and his son Charles II reigned in his place.

D. PETER II,

THE PEACEFUL,

(1683 — 1706).

Character of D. Peter II. — War of the great alliance.—Treaty of Methuen.—Descent of D. Peter II.

Character of D. Peter II. — A king, without an illustrated and secured education, can in no wise reign to the entire satisfaction of his subjects, being always the sport of favourites. Portugal bore this unhappiness in the reign of D. Peter II. The whole of the attention of this monarch, during his youth, was to try his strength, inviting for this amusement all the mulattos of his brother D. Afonso, who boasted of being strong. He had more than twenty ferocious bull-dogs, and ordered the mulattos to attack them sword in hand. If any one attempted to be surprised at this madness, would soon

lose his favour. A king, thus amusing himself, could not at all render famous his reign by means of actions only proper to immortalize his name.

D. Peter was not born to be crowned, even he had no art to usurp a crown. It were his favourites, who made him usurper. In effect, if D. Afonso VI had no prespicacity and discernment to support that majesty, reign with discretion, and spread contentment amongst his subjects, Peter likewise wanted aptness for this. Neither of the two possessed a proper movement to handle the objects, which required a greater perception: it was here that the favourites managed the levers, which moved him. For bad actions both were naturally addicted.

During the reign of D. Peter the cortes were held but once. And thus died the national representation, that was brought to life again but in 1820.

War of the great alliance. — Charles II, king of Spain, dying without issue, left by will his crown to his nephew Philippe duke of Anjou. The king of Spain had no right to make such a grant. The

crowns, after being possessed by those, to whom the people allowed them, fell again into the hands of their legitimate masters, who are the people themselves. The archduke Charles, son of the emperor Leopold, claimed the right of this succession. This gave rise to a very bloody war, that wrapt a great part of Europe in its flames. The *most christian* king Luis XIV took the plea in defence of Philippe his grand-son; Leopold protected his son, confederated with many european states.

D. Peter can not help being harshly accused, because, in stead of remaining in peaceful neutrality, he intruded himself in a war, which, in case of succeeding, would have given to him very few advantages. Portugal played a very shamefaced part, that of the low venality, siding first with Philippe, and soon after quitting his party for that of Charles, by the suggestions of England.

In the beginning, the portuguese contributed much to the good upshot of the undertaking of Charles. The valorous count of Galveas, at the head of the portuguese army, carried by storm the

place of Valença, and Albuquerque yielded to Galloway, who had beset this town, by order of the count himself. The marquis of Minas, receiving the command of the portuguese army, assailed Salvaterra, which in a short time threw itself on the mercy of the enemy. In fine, he besieged the very important fortress of Badajos. The besieged resisted boldly the strong assaults, and the marquis of Minas raised the siege, not to waste vainly any time.

The marquis, receiving information that Philippe, obliged to raise the siege of Barcelona, had gone out to France, came back to Madrid, where he intended to unite with Charles, to completely destroy the contrary party. This fecund idea of the marquis had not the effect, after which he entertained. The marches of Charles were over slow, and he was yet at Guadalaxara, when the duke of Berwick, and Philippe quicker than his rival, appeared upon Madrid with a large army. The marquis of Minas retired to this city, and went to unite himself with the austrian prince.

Treaty of Methuen. — D. Peter not con-

tent — says a modern writer — of giving up the kingdom to devastation, engaging her without necessity in a war, which offered to him imaginary profits, as they depended on the chances of fortune, caused also Portugal to lose, in the time of peace, what could remain of the scourge of war.

Peter put this in execution through a commercial treaty made with England, commonly called the Methuen treaty, the negociators of which were suborned by the british government with a great sum of money. The english, who saw him wheedled by the deceitful hopes of the augment of consideration and territory, as they had painted it to induce him to make war with Philippe of Anjou, deemed this an opportunity also to induce him to sacrifice the whole portuguese industry for that of the british. In this way, England, at the same time, on the one hand ravaged the kingdom with war, and on the other destroyed all the portuguese manufacturies, knocking up both portuguese ploughs and weavers looms.

In this very fatal treaty, D. Peter promised, in his name and in that of his successors, to admit in Portugal all wollen-cloths and all the manufactures made by the english; who promised to admit in return the wines of Portugal, with the diminution of a third part of the rights paid by the french wines.

Descendence of D. Peter II — From the first marriage D. Peter had an only daughter, D. Elizabeth.

From his second marriage with D. Mary Sofia, daughter of the palatine elector, were born:

D. John, who succeeded his father, being born at Lisbon in 1689.

Besides this last, he had many other children.

D. JOHN V.

THE MAGNANIMOUS,

(1706 — 1750).

Character of D. John V. — Results of the gold of the Brazils. — Continuation of the war of the great alliance. — Succour given to the pope. — Convent of Mafra. — The aqueduct of the Aguas Livres. — St. John the Baptist chapel, and other monuments. — Descendence of D. John V.

Character of D. John V. — Praiseworthy and reproachful qualities constituted the character of D. John V. Penetrated by a religious zeal badly understood, wished to establish at Lisbon two episcopal cathedrals, the eastern part being governed by the ancient metropolitan, the western by a patriarch. The first patriarch was D. Thomas de Almeida bishop of Porto. Afterwards he wished the abolition of the ancient metropo-

lis, and the patriarchal church remained only. The popes granted all this, and gave to the king of Portugal the title of *the most faithful king*. They received in exchange one hundred and eighty odd millions of *cruzados*. Such exorbitancies cannot be praised.

The money of the state was also expended in endowing churches, building convents, and ordering masses to be performed for the dead. This last inclination assumed more madness on the part of John V than any thing else, who ordered masses to be performed almost every instant, as soon as he was acquainted with the death of any one. This conduct, which would be commendable, if it was centred in the limits of reason, proved an extraordinary absurdity, being carried to such a degree.

The result of his great dissipation was to die poor. In the treasury there was neither money nor credit to defray the funeral expenses. A private gentleman lent it. Thus, the shroud of the richest king of his time was, as it were, obtained by alms.

It is here that Voltaire defines the character of D. John V: « His feasts were processions, his buildings monasteries, and his mistresses nuns. » According to our opinion, John V does not deserve all the vehemence of the reproach of Voltaire. The king had, it is true, mistresses, and was exceedingly fond of processions, convents and friars: but he had also other tendencies and occupations. The courage and zeal he displayed during an epidemy, which devastated Portugal, commended his name.

The institution of an historical academy and the protection he gave to learned men rendered him a great Mecenas, frequently invoked by the writers of this period. And if the works of this academy were not very useful, it is because the portuguese literature resented yet the slavery it had endured during almost sixty years, and gongorism had thrown out deep roots. D. John V adored literature and arts, at least he protected them: it was not his fault, but that of the age, if the literature he protected was not so sublime. The twilight of the rehabilitati-

on of portuguese literature, shone, indeed, during his reign. Lastly the aqueduct of the Aguas Livres is a glorious monument of this king.

Results of the gold of the Brazils.—During this reign the brazilian gold flowed abundantly to the ports of Lisbon. And as money is the first mover of every thing, it was not possible, that Portugal would indifferently see it shine so magnificently. In act, Portugal took in this reign an entirely new aspect. The traces of the stay of the moors in the Peninsula were dissipated. Women, who till now lived within their houses, went out, and rendered more delightful the society of men; theatres, feasts and assemblies being established.

Magnificence and luxury surpassed those of the last reigns. Luxury, often a valid document of the culture of the liberal arts of a country, and the most proper organ for the distribution of the wealth of the rich classes by the working class, did not perform so great a service to Portugal. The american gold was enough to buy all. Agriculture, which ought to be the first

branch of the prosperity of Portugal, was neglected: parisian tailors came and changed the ancient dress of the portuguese: sereign cooks excited their appetites and the italian music substituted the coarse symphonies, that were till at present used. But it were England and Rome, that chiefly absorbed the enormous treasures of the Brazils. Clothes, aliments, materials for construction, and many other things, all came from Great Britain.

Continuation of the war of the great alliance. — The war was still carried on with the same spirit. The duke of Berwick had reinforced the french army, and thus would change fortune, that showed itself contrary to the arms of Philippe, On his side, the marquis of Minas, a portuguese, general, and the earl of Galloway, commander in chief of the english and dutch, sought new occasions to signalize themselves.

Near Almansa the two armies came to an engagement; and after an horrible carnage, thirteen portuguese regiments were taken prisoners. But in the campaign of 1710 the portuguese had better

Fortune on the fields of Saragoça: The earl of Staramberg, general of the allies, and the portuguese generals, the counts of Atouguia and Assumar, performed many feats of valour.

So lasting and so active a war, which for a long while left traces throughout almost all Europe, began to tire the belligerent powers. Portugal, Spain and France, signed an armestice at Utrecht in 1712. At length the portuguese plenipotenciaries consolidated the peace in 1715. Philippe V was placed in the list of the catholic kings.

Succour given to the pope. — Many years were not elapsed, when a new opportunity caused the portuguese to fly again to arms. The sultan had taken from the venitians the peninsula of Morea, and premeditated that of Corfu, which also belonged to the venitians, and was looked upon as a bulwark of Italy (1716).

The success of the ottoman arms caused a profound terror all over christendom. Fearing they might make themselves masters of the island, and fall upon Italy, the pope asked aid from D. John V,

who immediately fitted out a squadron, the command of which he trusted the count of Rio Grande with; but he returned to the Tagus without making any motion against the enemies. The next year he again directed himself to the Mediterranean, and, covered with laurels, returned home.

Convent of Mafra. — A very glorious monument of D. John V is certainly the convent of Mafra. This stately building must not only be contemplated as an consequence of the caprice of a opulent monarch, but as a focus, whence arose the culture of mechanic and liberal arts in Portugal. Considerable sums went out, indeed, to foreign nations to purchase various things; but these things were patterns for the portuguese. These good results were, however, not lasting. The sumptuous monastery of Mafra, built to fulfil a vow he had made for successors, is a monument of italian architecture.

The first stone of this monstrous building was laid in 1716. Two hundred thousand *cruzados* were expended on this

first solemnity. The building of this work took thirteen years, and about thirty workmen were daily employed.

The aqueduct of the Aguas Livres. — Nothing magnifies so much the memory of D. John V, as the admirable aqueduct of the Aguas Livres, one of the most beautiful monuments of Lisbon. Any traveller, coming to Portugal, wishes immediately to see this gigantic monument, and in his astonishment certifies that, it is the only one of this kind throughout all Europe.

The population of Lisbon, notwithstanding the riches of this city, could not increase for want of water. Lisbon would have been little better than the ward of Alfama, without John V, or any other king, who would imitate him. In this district there were only four fountains, some wells and cisterns. All the rest, that now occupies the city, were fields with some convents. Nineteen years were employed in the construction of this aqueduct. Thirty fountains received water from it, eighteen within the city, and twelve without.

St. John the Baptist chapel, and other monuments. — The chapel of S. John the Baptist in the church of S. Roque cost two millions of *cruzados*. A very rich chapel of mosaic was constructed at Rome and set up provisionally in the church of S. Peter. Afterwards it was consecrated, and Benedict XIV performed there once mass, which cost one hundred thousand *cruzados*, that the pope received as alms. The solemnity being ended, the chapel was taken to pieces, put into boxes, and sent out to the Portugal.

D. John V formed four rich libraries, one at the university of Coimbra, another at Mafra, a third at the palace, and the fourth at the congregation of the *oratory*. This king founded three manufactories, one for silks, another for glass, a third for morocco, and lastly a paper-mill. He established two magnificent houses serving as depositories for arms, one at Lisbon, the other at Estremoz. He also established a mint. It was this king, who ordered the small hospital at Caldas to be newly constructed. Finally, D. John ordered the river

Tagus to be widened and straightened down from Santarem.

Descendence of D. John V. — D. John V had by D. Mary Anne of Austria :

D. Joseph, who was born in 1714. He succeeded his father.

D. Peter, who was born in 1717. He married his niece Mary, heiress of the kingdom.

D. JOSEPH,

THE REFORMER,

(1750 — 1777).

Character of D. Joseph.—Character of the marquis of Pombal.—The marquis of Pombal before entering into the favour of D. Joseph.—Laws and other works.—Academy of the arcades.—Earthquake at Lisbon.—Conspiracy.—Expulsion of the jesuites.—War against Spain.—Descendence of D. Joseph.

Character of D. Joseph. — The phrase, *reign of D. Joseph*, signifies *administration of Sebastian Joseph de Carvalho e Mello, marquis of Pombal*. Extreme credulity and timidity, some say, marked the character of this king: his predominant defects, others say, were pusillanimity and jealousy. D. Joseph, being deprived of the ability requisite to govern wisely, amusing himself principally with music, had only the figure of a king; for he was an automa-

ton, whose movements were disposed of by the expert and subtle hands of his minister, who left him but the mask of majesty. It was the marquis, who really reigned.

Character of the marquis of Pombal.
 — The character of the marquis was an aggregate of great virtues and great vices: the latter prevailing upon the former. The city of Lisbon thrown down by the fatal catastrophe of the first of november 1755, and all being misery and horror, the marquis then was a matchless man, displaying an even heroic energy. In order to encourage industry, he inspired this monarch with the patriotic resolution of dressing himself with *saragoça*, a cloth of national texture. The king publicly appearing so dressed notwithstanding its low price, almost every one imitated him; thus above a million of *cruzados* remained in Portugal, which would have been sent to England.

To show the elevated character of the marquis, it is enough to quote a part of a note full of dignity and vigour, sent to Great Britain in the course of a diploma-

tic correspondence between the two nations, when the marquis demanded a satisfaction, because the english had burnt some french ships near the coast of Algarve. « I know very well — said he — that your cabinet has till now governed ours; but I know also, that this must already finish. If my antecessors have had the weakness of allowing all you have wanted, I will grant but what is just. Such is my last resolution. You can do as you like. » England gave the satisfaction.

At length, the marquis of Pombal, having found exhausted the public treasure in the beginning of his ministry, and having expended considerable sums in different works, principally in rebuilding Lisbon, it is said that, at the close of his administration, seventy eight millions of *cruzados* were left in the public coffers.

The memory of the marquis, however, does not merit the elogies, that are generally given to him. He exercised a degree of cruelty seldom equalled and never exceeded, chiefly against the noblemen and the jesuites. Many were arrested

and banished without any process; many were imprisoned for a long time without knowing the cause of such.

The reign of D. John V had been absolute by inclination or by instinct; that of D. Joseph was absolute by system and calculation. The reign of Luis XIV in France was the model of the marquis of Pombal.

The government of Pombal in Portugal, as well as that of very few others similar in other nations, is a political miracle, which takes place only with the interval of ages. They can be somewhat indulgent towards his ministry, and shut their eyes to his despotism, for having employed it in favour of the national prosperity.

The marquis of Pombal before entering into the favour of D. Joseph. — Carvalho e Mello was born of an illustrious family in 1699. In the course of his life he showed always a violent character, what gave rise D. John V to say, that he had hairs on his heart. After studying at the university of Coimbra, he entered the military career, which he shortly resigned.

He was thirty four years of age, when he married D. Tereza de Noronha, daughter of the count of Arcos, in spite of the very strong opposition of all her relations. It is said, that from this time he entertained an interior hatred against the nobility. The union of Carvalho and Tereza lasted a short period. Five years were elapsed, when she died. Carvalho had gone as plenipotentiary to Vienna, and there resided, when he was acquainted with this event. Then, protected by the queen Mary Anne, he espoused even in Vienna Eleanor Ernestina, daughter of the count of Aun.

He also owed to the protection of the same queen his introduction into the ministry in the reign of D. Joseph; and how he succeeded in occupying the first place in the favour of this monarch, it was so. Carvalho introduced himself industriously into the council of a king, by whom every one was in the right, and who always sided with the last speaker. He remarked that every minister enjoyed by turns the royal favour. This circumstance was to discourage a man of genius, whose rising for-

tune amazed the court, who was sensible of his own superiority, and feared his ambition should be perceived. However, he did not beg for the royal favour, nor sought to have conferences with the king. No art, no craft, no fraud, were employed to ruin his rivals, who in intrigues were perhaps as able as he was; he indicated the inconveniences of the incoherent proposals made by his colleagues, foresaw their results, and remained silent. In the beginning his opinions were slighted; but he had courage to keep the same method: and his prognostics being realized always, the other ministers acknowledged his superiority, and were more modest in their plans. The king thought that God had sent to him a prophet to direct the affairs of his states, and, after having believed every one, believed only Carvalho.

Laws and other works.—The marquis of Pombal gave forth many salutary laws. He laid restrictions on the tribunals of the inquisition, and forbade the spectacles of barbarity, impiously named acts of faith, to be public. He improved the ar-

my, restored the marine: prohibited the slave trade: established a public depository: created a commercial junta, and put a school of commerce under its direction: instituted several commercial companies: created manufactories of silks, woollen drapery, hats, chinawar, playing cards; settled a printing office: encouraged agriculture; made a capital reformation in the statutes of the university of Coimbra.

In fine, he erected in Black Horse Square (Terreiro do Paço) a colossal equestrian statue, which is a superb monument of the highest degree of perfection, executed by the portuguese artists, much superior than the greatness of the king, to whose memory it was raised.

Academy of the arcade.— A man celebrated by his talent and perspicuity of his ideas made then a revolution in the portuguese literature. Luis Antony Verney, by means of his work intitled, *verdadeiro methodo de estudar*, raised a new banner in the literary field, and succeeded in destroying the sluggishness, in which those spirits were cast. In 1756 the acade-

my of the arcades was founded by Diniz da Cruz, Esteves Negrão and Gomes de Carvalho. The *arcady* studied principally the authors of the age of Camões, made the very classical language to revive, and banished many gallicisms, which blemished it. But in 1777 this very useful institution ceased to exist.

Earthquake at Lisbon. — The inhabitants of Lisbon solemnized all-saints day, on the first of november 1755, when, at nine o'clock in the morning, different buildings began to tremble with a dreadful movement, attended by an horrid subterraneous din. Immediately the houses began to fall, and deep gaps to open in the earth. The sun darkened with vapours rising from the earth, and with the dust from the buildings, which had fallen and were yet falling, produced a truly frightful spectacle. Many, thinking that they would save their lives, ran to the banks of the Tagus; but the sea, exceeding its ordinary level, three times entered upon land and carried them off.

The termination of so great a disaster was the incendiary, which ignited in ma-

ny parts of the city, consuming many millions, that had been spared by the earthquake. The victims, imprisoned in the ruins, were then devoured by the flames.

During all this perturbation, thieves profited themselves, facing the flames, and robbing what they rescued. But upon the spot active orders were issued and many were sentenced to death. Also well regulated measures were taken to furnish with subsistence those people, who had fled to the country, which came from different parts of Portugal, and from the neighbouring kingdoms.

Conspiracy. — In 1758 a plot broke out. The duke of Aveiro, the marquis of Tavora, his wife and sons, D. Luis and D. Joseph, and the count of Atouguia, were the principal ringleaders. The unanimity of the authors, who wrote this event, is not very great.

Much contributed most decidedly to this tragedy the illicit affections of the king. He was vanquished by the charms of D. Tereza wife of D. Luis, who however did not dare to avenge himself. The

duke of Aveiro, the chief conspirer, availed himself of this opportunity, and debauched the family of Tavora. Peter Teixeira, favourite of the king, protected his correspondence with D. Tereza. A few days, before the queen of Spain had died, and D. Joseph ought not to have gone out of the palace, owing to the court mourning; but by night he went unobserved in the carriage of Peter Teixeira to the house of D. Tereza. The conspirators profited by one of these nightly excursions, in which the king was dangerously wounded.

More than three months had elapsed, that the people did not speak of the conspirers, who were uncautions of any thing, when Carvalho e Mello arrested them; and were sentenced to die in the square at Belem.

Expulsion of the jesuites. — One of the most important events recorded in the history of Portugal is the expulsion of the jesuites, which the one highly approved of, and the other highly reproved. A decree was issued in 1759, by which the jesuites were expelled from Portugal. In virtue of

this decree, the jesuites, who resided in Portugal and the ultramarine possessions, were transported to Italy, where the pope received them kindly.

The marquis, not satisfied with their banishment from Portugal, established energetic negociations with other courts, in order to completely abolish the company of Jesus, what he obtained by a bull of Clement XIV, the celebrious Ganganelli, which was issued in 1773, two hundred and thirty three years after its institution.

War against Spain. — Some years after George II, king of England, and Luis XV king of France, waged one against the other an active war, when, on account of the aggressions the first power had made against Spain, Charles III, king of this nation, declared war to it (1761).

The portuguese cabinet feared in not being able to maintain for a long time the neutrality, what was too difficult to be respected, on account of the deplorable state, into which the kingdom was reduced. Being determined not to declare itself against England, if it could not re-

main neutral, solicited her support; as soon as its ministers was acquainted with the hostile preparations of Spain. It had just obtained the certainty of a strong protection, when the ministers of France and Spain at Lisbon asked that Portugal might follow them in this contest, and declared that the spanish troops should enter Portugal, and that *his most faithful majesty* might treat them as friends or enemies. The ministry declared war to the allied courts, as soon as they were aware, that a spanish army, commanded by the marquis of Sarria, had penetrated into Portugal, and had possessed himself of the province of Traz-os-Montes. The auxiliaries, promised by England, arrived, with the earl of Lippe at their head.

The earl of Lippe received from the king an absolute power, for all operations. At first he occupied himself in levying an army, and restoring the fortifications of the frontier towns. But this was consisted only of slight combats. The spanish army retreated unexpectedly, owing to the discord of its generals.

All the belligerent powers desiring to

rest, preliminaries of peace between France and Spain on one side, and Great Britain and Portugal on the other, were signed at Fontainebleau in 1762, and succeeded by a decisive peace between the two powers.

Descendence of D. Joseph. — D. Joseph had by D. Mary Anne Victoria, daughter of Philippe V of Spain :

D. Mary Francisca, who succeeded her father, was born at Lisbon in 1734.

D. Mary Benedicta, who espoused her nephew D. Joseph,

D. MARY,

THE PIOUS,

(1777 — 1816).

Character of D. Mary I. and D. Peter III.

—State of finances. — Different institutions and public works made during this reign. —The marquis of Pombal after the death of D. Joseph. — Expedition to Roussillon. — The institution of the academy of sciences at Lisbon. — D. Mary turns a lunatic. — D. Charlot Joaquina. — Agitation of the portuguese cabinet. — Treaty of Fontainebleau. — Entrance of Junot in Portugal: The royal family departs to the Brazils. — Junot in Portugal. — Arrival of an english army into Portugal. — Second invasion in Portugal by the french. — Last invasion by the french. —The portuguese invade France. — Descendence of D. Mary I.

*C*haracter of D. Mary I, and Peter III.

— D. Mary was too liable to fanatic and superstitious ideas, which rendered her unable to reign prosperously. Excessively

filled with pious thoughts, she devoted herself wholly to the exercises of religion and acts of beneficence she spent her time in the cloisters talking with the nuns, built convents, endowed pious settlements, while her ministers directed according to their desires the state affairs, and caused the ruin of the country.

|| The king D. Peter III, as devout as his wife, never intermeddled in public affairs. He liked music and theatres and lived at Queluz in continual banquets and fetes. If he was ever invited to be present at the council, he was a motionless beholder of every discussion. Thus Peter acted his part among the monarchs, only leaving as a monument of his royal dignity his effigies engraved on the coin.

State of finances.—The ministry, appointed by D. Mary I, was formed of men unable to exercise such high offices. It will be enough to say, that the wife of a minister did really ask an authorisation to administer their own house, showing the unaptness of her husband. And this man, unable to administer his house, was appointed to direct the pu-

blic treasure. For this reason, the minister himself, having exhausted the considerable sums left by the last administration, had recourse to the admission of paper money. Without this measure, an illustrated ministry, that knew how to fecundify the great recourses of the nation, would easily have retrieved the finances.

Different institutions and public works made during this reign. — Notwithstanding the unaptness of the leaders of the state, many useful things were done in the present reign, as were; the academy of sciences, the casa-pia (pious house), a house for disabled soldiers, the rope-yarn of Junqueira, the convent of the heart of Jesus near Estrella, a school of fortification, the academy of midshipmen, the marine-hospital, the public library, a cabinet of natural history. Astronomers and naturalists were sent out to America to observe its extent, climate and productions. There was made with England a commercial treaty, by which the english woollen drapery, which, according to the Methuen treaty, paid twenty three per

cent, paid but thirty. But this convention was put into execution only until 1810.

The marquis of Pombal after the death of D. Joseph. — The marquis of Pombal, perceiving that his country would be ungrateful towards his important services, determined to close his political career: he resigned his post of first minister, and went to the town of Pombal. Instead of enjoying tranquillity at his seat, he daily experienced the severest mortifications; but what he thought to have totally escaped, now unexpectedly burst upon him: this was the revisal of the sentence against the nobles executed in 1759. The queen heard the counsels of the most upright magistrates, who said, that such a behaviour, besides not being founded on justice, blemished the memory of the late king. The nobles made use of the religious element in favour of their cause; and the confessor of the queen frightened so much her imagination, showing her responsibility before God, if she did not repair the injustices of her father, that she readily agreed

with. A commission was appointed to consider over again the above mentioned sentence.

In the interrogatories before the judges sent to Pombal, he limited his answers by saying: « The king did determine it so: I did but put his orders into execution. » At length, the innocence of the persons capitally punished, and also of those who had been imprisoned as having conspired against the king's life, was declared (1781). They remarked, that some of the commissioners had been concerned in the sentence pronounced in 1759. The common magistrates opposed the official publication of the last decision. Mystery seems to have attended the court of Portugal throughout every step in the whole of these transactions. Lastly the queen issued a decree, wherein the marquis was declared a criminal, and deserving capital punishment; but that, in consideration of his advanced age and infirmities, the queen, having consulted her clemency rather than justice, thought fit to grant him life, his usual banishing

only to the distance of twenty leagues from her court.

This great statesman lived at Pombal till the year 1782, when he died, being in the eighty third year of his age.

The marquis of Pombal was a man of a matchless activity. He rose at the break of day, dining almost every day at a very late hour. After dinner, he rode out in a chaise with a friar, a relation of his, a man, as is said, of an extraordinary stupidity. This ride out was for the marquis his greatest amusement. In short he returned to the cabinet, in which he was busy till a dead hour of the night.

The marquis left a very contradictory, but no ordinary memory. His numerous enemies reputed him as a monster: his partisans, so numerous as the former, looked upon him as the saviour of the country. The people, that rejoiced at his downfall, in many instances shewed their sorrow for not seeing him govern. We never considered the marquis as a learned man, we do not pre-

sent him as a model: he is not a great man, but extraordinary.

Expedition to Roussillon. — Europe beginning to wage war against France, Portugal acted but as an auxiliary of Spain, which she ought to assist, according to the treaties, when Spain should require it. In 1793 a portuguese army went out from Portugal, and landed at Catalonia. The french had penetrated as far as the above place and Arragon.

The arrival of the portuguese raised the spirit of the spaniards. The allied army penetrated into Roussillon, obtained several victories, and compelled the enemy to seek refuge in the city of Perpignan. In 1794, general Dugambier marched to the Pyrenées, took prisoner a portuguese regiment in the battle of Pons de Moulins, killed the count of Union, commander in chief of the allied troops, chased these from Roussillon, entered the Peninsula, and persecuted the enemy to Gerona. In 1795 the combined army penetrated again into Roussillon.

Charles IV, fearing to see a democratical revolution to break out in Spain, in

this year concluded in Bâle a treaty with the republic, without at least mentioning his ally. The remainder of the portuguese army retreated to Portugal.

Institution of the academy of sciences at Lisbon. — The institution of the royal academy of sciences at Lisbon was the satisfaction of a necessity, felt in the portuguese literature. Time justified it, and the progress of its studies has demonstrated its utility. Aristotle had powerfully influenced every branch of learning. They began to read with pleasure the works of Bacon, Descartes, Leibnitz, Locke and other clever and learned philosophers; but the strength of habit and the influence of many years disputed to them the ground, step by step, and the war of the modern ideas against the ancient continued. In this way the people felt a great want in the public instruction, when the reformation of the university in 1772 caused the supremacy of the philosopher of Stagira to breathe its last, and quite changed the system of instruction, grounding it upon the ideas, that then pre-

vailed in the most civilized part of Europe.

But it was not sufficient an institution proper for the study of sciences; it was requisite to furnish the new literary generation with national science, which could develop the germ of instruction brought from the university. Such was the thought of the academy. Its foundation is owing to the unwearied zeal of the duke of Lafões. After travelling all over Europe, he came back to Lisbon in 1779. Earnestly desiring the welfare of his country, and being endowed with a spirit cultivated by study and by the practise of the world, he proposed to the gentlemen of the highest education the institution of a society, to devote itself to the progress of sciences and to the illustration of their country.

D. Mary Turns alumna. — D. Mary, excessively devoted to religion, was not utterly blinded by fanaticism, while her spiritual father was the archbishop of Thessalonica, a man of great talent and of a cultivated mind. But by the death of this prelate, the general inquisitor Joseph Ma-

ry de Mello succeeded him in the place of the queen's confessor. The conscience of Mary, blinded by the suggestions of this priest, avoided the least spiritual reproachs, and, amidst many religious doubts, she utterly followed the will of her confessor, thinking that it was the only means to be brought to salvation. Thus, the queen led an ascetic life; instead of giving herself over to the prosperity of her subjects.

The queen dowager died in 1781, D. Peter III died in 1786, and in 1788 the prince D. Joseph was ravished of the hopes of the nation, that loved him; and after this manner the sorrowful Mary remained alone, amidst a court of ambitious and fanatics. Thenceforward, they too much wore out her name to extinguish the least trace of the beneficial influences of the late reign. The nation, this word also comprises all those, who lamented that Portugal partook again the abuses of past times, when the rest of Europe obeyed the providential law of progress, laid her complaints before the throne; but even here they were not heard. Fanaticism,

superstition and all the religious terrors, dexterously managed by the inquisitor Mello, gained the ascendant over the queen, who D. Mary turned insane.

In these necessitous circumstances, the prince D. John shook off the monachal dust cast upon him from his infancy, quitted the convent of Mafra, directed himself to Lisbon, called together the most eminent physicians of the kingdom, and, the unfitness of the queen to reign being declared by them, assumed the regency (1792). But it was the name of the queen, that appeared in all public acts until the year 1799, in which the name of the regent substituted that of his mother.

D. Charlot Joaquina. — D. John had espoused in 1790 the daughter of the king of Spain Charles IV, Charlot Joaquina. This princess, endowed with a lively imagination, was enterprising, haughty and ambitious, and continually reproached the little activity of her husband. Their quarrels were not a secret to any one, and did not terminate until the close of his life. The regent became melancholic,

and took up his residence in the convent of Mafra.

In 1805 a very numerous party, the leader of which was, as is said, D. Charlot, profited by the course of life led by the regent, to make every one believe, that, attacked by the same disease as his mother, he was also unfit to govern. This party aimed at giving the regency to D. Charlot, who by this time enjoyed a certain popularity. But these schemes were divulged. The count of Villaverde, the prime-minister, acquainted the regent with the names of the plotters; but the regent, by politics, longanimity or feebleness, was satisfied with banishing some of them to their countries, while the others were deprived of their employments.

Agitation of the portuguese cabinet. —

In 1804 Napoleon assumed the title of emperor, and opened a new epoch in the political annals of Europe. In 1807 he concluded in Tilsit a peace with Russia and Prussia; and, every obstacle being removed, he never did avert his eyes from the Peninsula. The proposals, made to

the court of Lisbon by that of Paris in concert with Madrid, were: to shut up the ports of Portugal against the commerce of Great Britain; to detain all british subjects residing in Portugal; to confiscate all british property; to admit french troops in Portugal. The legation went out of Lisbon without effecting any thing. However, the portuguese government, in order to avoid the storm, yielded after to the mandate of the french leader; yet not until he had given sufficient warning to the british subjects residing in Portugal of the danger, to which they were exposed, for removing or disposing of the greater part of their property.

Treaty of Fontainebleau. — In 1807 a treaty was concluded and signed at Fontainebleau, in which it was agreed, that the province of Minho should be made over to the king of Etruria, with the title of king of the northern Lusitania: the provinces of Alemtejo and Algarve should be given to the prince of Paz, to be by him enjoyed under the title of the prince of Algarve: the provinces of Traz os Montes, Beira and Estremadura, were to re-

main undisposed of until there might be a general peace. Napoleon, whilst his generals marched towards the west, was directing himself to Italy with such great splendour, that it might be thought, that he went to establish the destiny of the world, wishing to attract the general attention.

Entrance of Junot in Portugal: The royal family departs to the Brazils. — A french army entered the portuguese territory, and Junot, who came at their head, had already reached Abrantes, when the regent was acquainted with this invasion; and about the same time he read in the *Moniteur* dated the 11.th of november 1807, that the house of Bragança had ceased to reign. The regent immediately ordered his council to assemble, wherein it was definitively agreed, that the royal family should depart to the Brazils, and on the 27.th of november was determined the departure. A regency, presided by the marquis of Abrantes, was appointed, and it was decreed that the french troops should be well quartered, Neither on the 27.th nor the follow

ing day, could they set sail on account of the unfavourable weather, and meanwhile the enemies redoubled their efforts to catch hold of them by surprise. But at the break of the 29.th the weather turned favourable, the fleet set out; and at nine o'clock of the thirtieth Junot entered the capital.

Junot in Portugal.—Junot proceeded upon the spot to the first and most important political operation, appointing Herman commissary for the french government to assist in the portuguese council. Herman was present to every resolution, and, when the discussion was not favourable towards France, he stated, that this was contrary to the ideas of the general in chief, and that in his hands was the power of the force. De Laborde, Loison, Kellerman, Margaron and other generals, made horrible violences in the provinces, where they were.

Junot endeavoured to assume by degrees the reins of power. The patriarch wrote circular letters to the priors, ordering them to preach peace and concord to the french. The sly Junot, in order to

extort these circular letters, paid him frequent visits.

The first of february 1808 deserves to be particularly mentioned in the history of Portugal. It was then, that the scene of the usurpation of the kingdom was completed. Junot appointed portuguese counsellors, who were truly subordinated automate to the will of the general, and had a share in the government, in order to allure the portuguese with the appearance of their partaking in the administration.

Arrival of an english army into Portugal.— The colours of liberty being at last unrolled in the spanish territory, the portuguese followed the example; and at Porto a provisional meeting of the supreme government was appointed. The news of the hostile preparations of the portuguese and spaniards reached England; and Sir Arthur Wellesley, after duke of Wellington, departed at the head of an army. At Leiria the english joined the portuguese forces. The portuguese stopped there, and Sir Arthur continued his march.

The french troops assembled at Torres Vedras. The portuguese army went out of Leiria, and halted at Obidos. The english army encamped at Vimeiro, Junot offered battle to it; but he was routed (1808). The named convention of Cintra was concluded, the french evacuated Portugal, and the portuguese took breath in liberty.

Second invasion in Portugal by the french.

— Napoleon wanted to cover with the splendour of a rapid conquest the bad issue of Junot's expedition. His views were extensive: to be understood and dexterously executed, was necessary, not only as a warrior, but also politician, and for this marshal Soult was appointed, who succeeded in possessing himself of Porto; but he was obliged to evacuate the kingdom with great loss.

Last invasion by the french. — In the year 1809 marshal Massena invaded Portugal, took possession of Almeida, and marched upon Lisbon; but he found the anglo-lusitanian army occupying the chain of Bussaco, ready to hinder his passage. A moment he hesitated to combat in so

advantageous a position for the enemy ; but thinking fortune yet would be propitious to him, attacked. Fortune forsakes him, and this first misfortune of the hero of Zurich, was another trophy to the duke of Wellington. What prudence required before the battle, was left till after. The french army went round the mountain on the right side, and passed the defiles of Sardão, which Sir Arthur Wellesley had not occupied. This movement forced the english to retire in order to garrison the lines of Torres Vedras, which defended the capital. The french shortly appeared before the lines; but less audacious after the battle of Bussaco, they did not try to break into the trenches. Massena preferred to occupy peacefully the positions of Villa Franca, which afterwards famine and disease compelled to abandon. The french quitted the portuguese soil not to trample again upon it.

The portuguese invade France. — The day of revenge arrived. In their turn the portuguese had opportunity to oppress France with all the horrors they had

suffered: nevertheless, generous at Bayonne and Toulouse, they did not make any reprise, which humanity condemned, but in some measure were justified by the calamities, of which they had been victims for a long time (1814).

Descendence of D. Mary I. — She had by D. Peter III:

D. Joseph who died at the age of twenty seven.

D. John, who succeeded his mother, was born at Lisbon in 1767.

D. Mary Anne Victoria married D. Gabriel, son of Philippe V of Spain.

D. JOHN VI,
THE CLEMENT,
 (1816 — 1826).

Revolution of 1820. — The tidings of the revolution arrives at the Brazils — Independence of the Brazils. — Another revolution in the year of 1823. — The last events of the reign of D. John VI. — Descendence of D. John VI.

Revolution of 1820. — Since 1808 Portugal had not ceased to suffer a not interrupted series of calamities. The lords Wellington and Beresford administrated Portugal according to their understanding. The britannic cabinet, sacrificing the interests of Portugal in the pacts, which terminated the war against France, treated Portugal as an ally, that they did not want, and determined to govern her as if she depended upon the crown of England.

The revolution of Spain broke out, the constitution decreed by the cortes of Cadiz in 1812 was proclaimed, and this unex-

pected event excited in the hearts of some patriotic portuguese the sentiments of the national dignity. The rights of the nation being proclaimed at Porto on 24th of august 1820, and the foundations of the future constitution according to that of Spain being adopted, this act caused a universal joy. A meeting of the supreme government was provisionally appointed. All the people flew to arms, and the capital proclaimed also a junta, who dethroned the regency and assumed the power, that was upon the spot acknowledged throughout all the kingdom. It was decreed, that the constitution of Cadis should be the basis of that of Portugal.

The tidings of the revolution arrives at the Brazils. — As soon as it was known in the Brazils what had happened in Portugal, enthusiasm was general. At Pará the magistrates were deposed, and the basis of the future constitution of Portugal were proclaimed. At Bahia was instituted a provisional meeting of the government, who published a proclamation, strongly adhering to the principles of the revolution of Portugal.

Before the news of these insurrections had arrived at the Brazils, there was already a great movement in the army and people, augmented by the irresolution of the king, whose ministers did not dare to propose any thing. Finally an explosion put an end to his hesitations, and did not allow him to take the dangerous and fruitless decision of opposing the united wishes of nearly the whole nation. D. John came to Europe. When he took leave of the royal prince, he said to him : « I foresee really, that the Brazils shortly will be separated from Portugal ; and in this case, if you can not preserve the crown for me, keep it for yourself to the end that the Brazils does not fall into the hands of adventurers. »

Independence of the Brazils. — The cortes did not know how to adopt with regard to the Brazils such a system, that, promoting the interests of this country, should fasten newly the snares, which united it to Portugal, and adopted a series of silly measures, that indisposed the spirits of the brazilians ; and to complete their work, they published a decrea

in 1821, according to which the prince ought to return to Portugal. This resolution hastened the discord, and induced D. Peter to abandon the interests of Portugal. In 1822 D. Peter took the title of emperor of the Brazils, and published his declaration of independence, by which he disclaimed all allegiance to the crown of Portugal. By a decree he admitted snuff and other foreign products, depriving those of Portugal of the advantages in the duties, that they had till then enjoyed. At the same time he authorized the brazilians and foreigners to fit out privateers against the portuguese commerce; and ordered all portuguese property to be sequestered.

In 1825 D. John VI acknowledged the Brazils as an independent empire, and the royal prince D. Peter as emperor, giving away to him and his successors the sovereignty of the said empire.

Another revolution in the year of 1823.

— The spanish constitution expired at the point of a hundred thousand french bayonets; and the cortes of Portugal plainly foresaw, that the troops of the

count of Amarante, who had taken refuge in Spain, would be a point of reuniting to the enemies of liberty, and resolved to raise an army of observation in the province of Beira. This measure produced effects contrary to those that were expected. This army revolted, proclaimed the absolutism, and marched to Villa Franca. By night D. Michael left the palace, and departed to Villa Franca with thirty horse. Afterwards D. John also departed to Villa Franca. D. Michael threw himself at the feet of his father, who immediately took him by the hand, congratulating him not only for the valour he had displayed, but also for the service he had just performed to the crown, and appointed him to be commander in chief of the army.

D. John returned to Lisbon; dissolved the cortes and decreed the abolition of the constitution.

The last events of the reign of D. John VI.—The absolute power succeeded the constitutional system. All the acts of the cortes were annulled. D. John VI, by the entreaty of the marquis of Loulé,

thought proper to promise a new pact of alliance; but when he desired to treat of this object, the partisans of the absolute power did not consent to it.

D. Michael aspired to the throne, and his mother expected to govern under his shade. They had obtained the moiety with the first attempt, and premeditated a second one. Relying upon the suborning of the army and the dubious character of the nation, D. Michael thought there were no obstacles to surmount. On the night of the 23.^d to the 24.th of april 1824, the *infant* directed himself to the barracks, declared he had discovered a plot against the life of his father and called the soldiers to arms. Early on the following morning all the regiments of the capital were ordered by the generalissimo to march to the Rocio, the people ran with anxiousness through the streets, and on all sides it was whispered about a conspiracy being discovered by the *infant*. Proclamations were distributed among the people and army.

The *infant* thought, that on this day he could fulfil his desires, but with grief

he heard voices in favour of the king. The latter, to escape the vigilancy of the chiefs of the insurrection, went on board. Here he signed a decree enjoining D. Michael to resign the command of the army. A few days after the *infant* was summoned to travel throughout Europe. The king came back to the palace.

D. John VI died in 1826. It was said to be of a violent death. The *infanta* D. Elizabeth Mary assumed the regent-ship in compliance with the late king's will.

Descendence of D. John VI.—D. John had by D. Charlot:

D. Peter was born on the 12th of october 1798. He married in 1817 the archduchess of Austria, D. Mary Leopoldina, who deceased at Rio de Janeiro in 1826. He contracted a second marriage with D. Amelia the princess of Bavaria, D. Peter died at Lisbon on the 24th of september 1834.

D. Michael was born on the 26th of october 1802.

D. Elizabeth Mary was regent from the month of march 1826 to that of february 1829.

THE END.

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